INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals so help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 202— BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT

A Fantasia of Fashions, Fine Feathers Frippery, Flattery, Frills Frivolity Fast and Furious Fun, Laughing Lips and Dancing Feet.

THIS WEEK.

So This is Paris

A Sparkling, Effervescent, Exhilarating French Comedy Farce Picture— AN ENTIRELY NEW FILM—NEVER BEFORE SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR THE MERRY FESTIVE XMAS WEEK!

Flirtation—Conflagration—Devastation—Conglomeration—Elucidation—Jollification—

The Gay Farce that has tickled Parisian Funny bones for two generations,

Featuring : MONTE BLUE AND PATSY RUTH MILLER.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

After all your old Favourite

CIGARETTES

Manufactured by the well known Cigarette Manufacturers

Messrs. R. & J. HILL, Ltd., London

Reputed for their well-known brands since 1775 A. D., are arriving next week.

Do you know their Name?

If not Inquire of the distributors.

Cinema star Photograph enclosed in each packet.

Distributors :—ISHVERDAS & CO, P. O Box 733, Bombay 1.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 }
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A. I.A. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—
"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Years.	Surplus disclosed.
First .	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—UNEMPLOYED for immediate employment. No Commission. Form anna stamps. BHARATSEWAK CO., Naiwara DELHI.
A R616.

WANTED.—RELIABLE AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS to push sale of Shares of Rajmahal Earthenware Co., Ltd., Liberal commission. Apply to H. DUTT AND CO., 31, Jackson Lane, CALCUTTA.
A 29727

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 2064, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R614

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for infallible medicines for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. Pay Rs. 50/- plus commission. Apply with references to H. BHATTACHARJEE AND CO., Sadarghat, Chittagong."
A R618

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for DISTRICT AGENCY in the Province of Bombay to represent THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED, 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, from gentlemen of position and influence and experience in the line. Apply to THE SECRETARY, 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
A R619

WANTED—Three experienced GRADUATES, two B. As and one B. Sc., second language Sanskrit and Persian, for the Shri Sajjan Kunve High School, Lunawada. Good salary and prospects to really competent men. Apply immediately to undersigned stating fully qualifications and experience of teaching. E. J. TALEYARKHAN, Dewan, Lunawada State.
A. 29721

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

DECENT and MODERN FLATS in Hakim Buildings at Ripon Road. Rent varying from Rs. 23/- to upwards, suitable to conveniences. Please apply to BHAIYA, within.
C R613

TO BE LET.—for Hindus only, ROOMS BLOCKS, and SHOPS with good accommodation at Forjett Tarace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply To K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay. (Rent Rs. 13/- to Rs. 45 only.) Telephone No. 23643.
C R597

TO BE LET.—A well ventilated and lighted House in whole or pieces in Forbes Street, just opposite to Messrs. Greeves Cotton and Co. Apply to RAO SAHEB HARJIVAN VALJI 12, Champa Galli Kalbadevi Post.
C. R602

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to finance or take over Big Running FACTORY in North Bihar. For particulars please correspond stating the amount one is willing to invest with Post Box 2062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R656

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

5,000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE.—Good-looking, hard-wearing, Double Sole, Chrome leather, Medium Toe, English shape, DERBY Shoes, sizes 5 to 11 Original price (Black) Rs. 12/-, (Brown) Rs. 13/-, OFFERED at Rs. 6/- and 6/8 per pair (Satisfaction or Money Back) With Crepe Rubber Soles and heels Rs. 3/- extra The MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (INDIA), Agra U. P.
T R611

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

MEDICALS.

NERVES POWDER
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES
Half a teaspoonful to be taken twice daily with ½ to ½ a seer of milk. For man or woman alike.
A bottle of 16 doses for only Re. 1-4
Packing and Postage FREE.
UNANI DISPENSARY,
WAKOLA, — SANTA CRUZ.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment, (which will be temporary in the first instance, for a period not exceeding one year) of Publicity Officer, G. I. P. Railway. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, and nationality. The salary offered will be according to qualifications. Applications, which should be addressed to the undersigned, should be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.

The successful applicant will be required to sign an agreement, which may be terminated by one month's notice in writing on either side. Other terms and conditions of service will be those usually applicable to temporary appointments.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent.
29722

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Muzaffarpur District Board on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover superscribed.

"Application for the appointment of the District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificates. They should state their age, experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate will be confirmed after having passed through a probationery period of two years.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th January 1928.

(Sd) C. P. N. SINGH,
Chairman,
District Board.
Muzaffarpur,
The 16th December, 1927.
29694.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Director of Industries under the Bombay Government. The pay of the appointment will be Rs. 1,800-40-2,000 per mensem and it will carry the benefit of leave and pension according to the existing Regulations. The officer will be on probation for a period of two years. Men having sound industrial knowledge and possessing technical qualification will be preferred. The attention of the applicants is specially invited to paragraph 25 of the Report of the Industries Committee 1926-27 which lays down the essential qualifications required of a Director of Industries. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, General Department, not later than the 1st of February 1928.
29712

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of reinforced concrete platform sections required for the new Long Distance Terminal Station at Bellasis.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 9th day of January, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, which is not returnable.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag: Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29703.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th December, 1927, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.)) at the ASSOCIATION'S HALL, situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, when Mr. Caunilal B. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "His experiences of tour to Europe."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A. has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

BEGRAJ GUPTA,
HANSRAJ HARJI,
Hon. Secretaries.
23rd December, 1927.
29725

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Raoji Sojpal and others and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Hassanji Sulemanji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on and forming Plot No. 21 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 625 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 30, on or towards the South-West by Graham Road, on or towards the South-East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 20 and on or towards the North-West by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 22, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779 and Cadastral Survey No. 21|1187 (Fort Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
24 Dec.	RANPURA ..	COMORIN‡ ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	SANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
0 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 ,,	RAZMAK @..		16,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,984
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,912
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.
xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.
† 1st Saloon only.
‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x31st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.	
1928			
15th Jan.	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.	
x13th ,,	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.	
17th ,,	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	
31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
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1927			
24th Dec	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
28th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	
30th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
1928			
4th Jan.	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa.	

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL JOY WEEK
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SPECIALLY FOR THE X'MAS HOLIDAY
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SATURDAY 24th — HUNCHBACK of NOTRE DAME
A Universal Super Jewel——Starring LON CHANEY.

SUNDAY 25th — COHENS and KELLYS
With GEORGE SIDNEY & CHARLES MURRAY
The line of laughter from beginning to the end.

MONDAY 26th — FOOLISH WIVES
A Universal Million Dollar Production Featuring ERIC VON STROHEIM.

TUESDAY 27th — TAKE IT FROM ME
Starring the one and only REGINALD DENNY.

WEDNESDAY 28th — WINE
An interesting picture that will intoxicate with CLARA BOW.

THURSDAY 29th — FIFTH AVENUE MODELS
Another Universal Jewel—Starring MARY PHILBIN and NORMAN KERRY.

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A picture that no one can afford to miss with ALMA REUBENS.

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PRICES TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.

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In Natural Colours
SPECIAL SHOW
For CHRISTIANS ONLY at 9-30 A M.
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FIRST OPENING PERFORMANCE !
SATURDAY, 7th January, 28 at 9 P. M.
PUNJAB MAIL (IN HINDI)
SUNDAY, 8th January, 28 at 3 P. M.
EKAHI PAISA (IN HINDI)
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.
Reserve your Seats at the Theatre from 4th January, 28 from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.
G. B. BHATE, Proprietor.

LAST WEEK ! LAST WEEK !!
Grand Xmas Week! Special Performances!!
ALL MATINEES at 4 P. M.
Saturday, 24th December 1927. KHADASTAK
Sunday 25th December 1927.
NEW DRAMA! SAVATEEMATSAR NEW DRAMA!
(By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER.)
Monday, 26th December 1927. KICHAK VADH
will be staged by—
MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.
Reserve your Seats immediately at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 4 to 7 p.m. Daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, Time : 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
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IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S Social Production
KICKS OF KISMET
Adopted from a Parsi Social Novel. Written by Miss SUNA IRANI.
Directed by Mr. BHAVNANI | Scenario by Mr. KAPADIA (Hayrat)
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss ERMELINE and Miss JILLOO, with other known Stars.
It is a Tragedic Photo Drama, depicting the Life of Victim Girl of Hindoo Society.
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"THE FAST MAIL"
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CHARLES JONES
Story which begins with a Steeplechase and ends with a Hotel Conflagration!
Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN 2 Reels Comic
And also H. M. The King of Afghanistan visits to Race Course.
H. E. Lord Irwin visits to Boy Scouts.
Lady Irwin visits to Girl Guides.

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GIRGAUM.
Continues for the 2nd week
Kohinoor Film Co.'s
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Featuring
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The most Sensational Picture ever Produced
A vital drama of to-day that every family should see !
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INDIANISATION OF PORT TRUST SERVICES

MR. KELKAR'S QUESTIONS

At their meeting on Tuesday the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust considered the following letter from the Government of Bombay.

Copy of letter No. 180-S (142) dated 29th November 1927 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

I am directed to forward a copy of a question and answer in the Legislative Assembly on the 30th August last, regarding the submission of an annual statement showing the progress of Indianization of the superior services under the various major Port Trusts, and to request that the Government of India may kindly be favoured at an early date with the views of the Local Government on the suggestion contained in Mr. Kelkar's question after consultation with the Trustees of the Bombay, Karachi, and Aden Port Trusts.

QUESTION BY MR. N. C. KELKAR IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Will Government be pleased to state whether they will submit annually, as in the case of Railway Services, a detailed statement showing how Indianization of the superior Port Services was progressing, giving details as to vacancies on the superior list, filled, department by department at each of the major ports during the year, the 'nationality' of the person selected and 'reasons' in cases where an Indian is not appointed, for not appointing an Indian?

Reply by the Hon. Sir George Rainy, to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's above starred question.

Government will consider the suggestion contained in this question

The following is the Chairman's note on the subject.

I see no objection to supplying the statement asked for which should be on the lines adopted by the Railway Board. It is for decision whether the details and "reasons" shoul be supplied. The statement can be prepared and submitted to Government by 15th April each year, showing all appointments carrying a minimum salary of Rs. 500 and over falling vacant during the preceding official year and the manner in which they were filled up i.e. whether by promotion from the existing 'staff or by outside recruitment.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tairsee it was decided to give all information required by the Government.

GUJARAT MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

The Gujarat Muslim Educational Conference which concluded to-day, passed resolutions recommending the opening of at least one Central Urdu School in every district in Gujarat, and the teaching of Gujerati as a compulsory subject in Urdu-cum-Gujerati schools. Other resolutions urged that an English class should be attached to at least one Urdu primary school in each district and that Arabic should be taught as a second language in Government High Schools. The demand that an Anglo-Urdu High school should be opened at Ahmedabad and that the percentage of minimum admissions of Muslims to Government middle schools, high schools and colleges should be increased, also formed the subject of a resolution.

The Conference recommended the establishment of chairs for Urdu and Arabic in the Gujarat College, the nomination to the Senate of the University of Bombay of at least two Muslims from Gujarat, the opening of an Urdu training school for women and of zenana schools for primary education of grown-up girls, and the revision of text books so as to suit the Muslim sentiment.

In another resolution, the Conference urged the extension of the term of office of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson, by at least two years in view of the interest he takes in education in general and Muslim education in particular.—A. P.

SIR C. HINDLEY'S TOUR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways who sailed from Bombay yesterday, will make a short tour of East Africa and then proceed to Egypt and Palestine reaching London about the end of March.—A. P.

POONA AND BOYCOTT

VIEWS OF "KESARI" AND "MAHRATTA"

PLEA FOR LAST CHANCE TO SIMON JURY

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 20.

The question of the boycott of the Commission continues to agitate the public mind in Poona. The visit of Mrs. Besant to Poona and her inspiring address on the question of the Parliamentary Commission had a rousing effect on the citizens. Generally speaking, among all the parties here both political and communal, there is a unanimity on the question of the boycott. Not only Congressmen but the Liberals and even some Non-Brahmins and Muslims have accepted the policy of boycott. The Responsivists also are entirely in favour of boycotting the Commission, but they feel that a last chance should be given to the Commission before we hanged it on the gallows of boycott. "Kesari" and "Mahratta" hold that till the actual arrival of the Commission in India, Indians should concentrate on the constructive side of the boycott, that is to say, preparation of a joint demand of Swaraj. The destructive aspect, by which they mean the boycott of the Commission, should begin only if the Committees to be appointed by the Legislatures are not recognised by the Commission, as equal in status and authority with it. The Responsivists hope that as the Commission has been fully authorised to follow any procedure of work for itself, it will not be so reactionary as not to acknowledge the rights of equality that should properly belong to Committees of Legislatures, which are by all accounts representative of public opinion in India.

Except this difference, there is nearly complete unanimity of opinion. A public meeting was held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, and speeches were delivered on the question of constructive boycott and Pandit Malaviya's scheme. Messrs. D. G. Phadke, V. M. Bhuskute, Jawadekar, D. V. Divekar, Navle, Kanitkar and S. V. Lalit spoke in support of constructive boycott, and appealed to the Congress to take the lead in drafting the demand of Swaraj, that would be acceptable to all the parties in the country.

MADRAS CONGRESS.

Delegates for the Madras Congress from Maharashtra will be leaving for Madras in this week. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has decided not to attend the Madras Congress as he is too much pressed for work, in respect of publishing the second volume of Tilak's Marathi biography. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe also may not go. The work of representing Maharashtra, therefore, must fall only on second line and third line leaders and followers. Maharashtra has elected about 200 delegates, and about 100 out of them are expected to attend. It is held that there is nothing very controversial in the Congress. The question of boycott and preparation of demand are nearly non-controversial.

HINDU DHARMA PARISHAD.

A special session of the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad was held at Talegaon on Tuesday under the presidentship of Dr. Moonje. Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and about twenty prominent men from Poona had gone specially to Talegaon for the session. There was no important work before the Conference, except the question of the prescribed rights of Hindus at Talegaon, to carry processions with music in front of a particular mosque. As the session was held, however, some other resolutions also were adopted, and great enthusiasm was created among the people of Talegaon and hundreds of Mawalas had gathered for the Conference.

GRADUATES' [illegible]

A meeting of graduates was held in the Assembly Hall of the Natan Marathi Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Prof. V. K. Rajawade. A resolution was moved by Mr. D. V. Divekar and seconded by Mr. Phadke, formally establishing the Maharashtra Association of Graduates, and asking it to be registered as early as possible. Mr. N. C. Kelkar also supported the idea. The draft Constitution of the Association was also placed before the meeting and was adopted. The chief aim of it is to promote the educational, social, economic and other interests of the graduates. It is proposed to organize such associations in other parts of this Presidency. Prof. V. K. Rajawade has been elected President and Messrs. Phadke and Joshi as Secretaries till April next.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

For the present the 20th of February has been fixed as the day for holding triennial elections of the City Municipality. Protests are made that the date is inconvenient. Probably the dates may be changed, but there is no doubt that in the second fortnight of the month the elections will be held. Serious attempts are being made under the leadership of Mr. H.V. Tulpule, a rich and powerful Nationalist in the City to organize a Nationalist Party to set up candidates. Preliminary talks are going on, and just in

(Continued in colum 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

the beginning of the new year, a meeting will be held of likely candidates and influential workers, to discuss the plans of the Party. Every citizen of common understanding is disgusted with the administration of the Municipality. It cannot be said how far the efforts referred to above will meet with success. At least it is felt that they are worth undertaking.

Last week was full of small miscellaneous activities in Poona. The annual gathering of the New Poona College was held, under the presidentship of Principal McKenzie of the Wilson College. The Anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand's death was observed by holding a meeting in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar. Mr. Mate also delivered a lecture on the question of the removal of untouchability under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

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A cold in the head may lead to an attack of Bronchitis, or Pneumonia or Inflammation of the lungs, or Rheumatism.
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A quick and sure cure for colds, chills and coughs.
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ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

REFORMS IN STATES

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

DECCAN STATES SUBJECT IN CONFERENCE

The Seventh Session of the Deccan States Subjects Conference began its sitting on 17th December 1927, in the Servants of India Society's Home. About 100 delegates were present from the different States.

On the first day Dewan Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. Pathik, Choudhari, Amratlal Shetti, A. V. Thakkar, Manilal Kothari, Chudagar and others were present. Among the delegates there were some Mahomedan and Jew delegates from Janjira along with their Hindu brethren. Some Lingayat delegates from Jamkhandi Sangli and Mudhol had taken the trouble to come all the way to Bombay.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar one of the Secretaries of the Sabha welcomed the delegates in a short speech in which he pointed out the importance of the Session as it was being held on the morrow of the appointment of the Commitee of Enquiry.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Conference:—

(1) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad demise of the late Shrimant Bhalchandrarao Annasaheb Chief of Kurunwad (Senior).

(2) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad and accidental death of Royasaheb of Jawar, the late lamented Srimant Vikramshah Patangshah.

(3) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad death of the late Shrimant Vyankat Rao Saheb Raiasaheb of Sondur.

(4) This Conference records its deep regret at the sudden and accidental death of Vinayakrao Mainkar, a leading Pleader of Sangli, who took a leading part in Indian States' polities and advocated the cause of the States subjects before the rulers and the public. The Conference is of the opinion that by the death of Mr. Mainkar the movement of the States subjects has suffered a great loss.

(5) This Conference records its protest against the form of Government brought into being at Kurundwad owing to the death of Shrimant Annasaheb and minority and Shrimant Balasaheb, in which Shrimant Maisaheb has been made nominal regent. The State Karbhari has been invested with full powers practically of all departments of the State and the Political Agent has been made the High Court in criminal matters. This Conference requests the British Government to entrust the minority administration in a Regency in Council invested with all the powers of the State, appointing to the Council men from the State in whom the States subjects have confidence as its members.

SANGLI AND BHOR CONGRATULATED

(6) This Conference congratulates the Chiefs of Shangli and Bhor on the conferment of a personal salute of 11 guns and preditary salute of 9 guns respectively by the H. M. the King-Emperor. This Conference requests these two rulers to commemorate this occasion by announcing the ideal of their rule to be self-Government in the States and by making as first steps in the attainment of that ideal, the Royal Sabha and the Advisory Council representative bodies and granting to them powers of passing the Budgets and the Laws of the States and the rights of interpellation and moving resolutions at the sittings of these bodies.

(7) This Conference congratulates Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Aaundh on his having conferred the right of interpellating and moving resolutions on the members of the Representative body established by him in his State as a part of the Constitution, on which body the right of passing the Laws of the State was already conferred. This Conference further begs to request Shrimant Balasaheb to cease to exercise any powers which will encroach upon the Constitution hereafter.

EXPENDITURE OF STATES.

(8) This Conference notes with regret the uncontrolled expenditure incurred by the State Treasury on the Reception of the increasing number of Official guests, small and big, who are invited to visit the States and thereby starve Departments of real utility to the subjects. The Conference is of opinion that the Expenditure incurred on entertaining these guests should be defrayed form the Khangi of the Chiefs.

(9) The Conference notes with regret the moral degeneration and economic loss caused both to the Darbar and the subjects by the opening of a race course and maintaining the large padock of the race horses by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Conference is further of opinion that the absence from the State of the Maharaja owing to his stay at Poona and Bombay during the racing season lowers the efficiency of the administration which is deplorable.

(10) The Conference regrets to note that the Janjira Darbar has enacted with the consent of the Puppet Council repressive laws in the matter of Newspapers, Printing Presses, public meetings, Associations of Samitis entirely out of harmony with the spirit of the present time and requests the Begumsaheb to repeal them after consulting the leaders of the people if necessary.

NIZAM'S ADMINISTRATION.

(11) The Conference regrets to see that no change has been effected in the arbitrary character of the administration of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in spite of the lending of officers, European and Indian, from the British India Service and feels pained to see H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor-General refusing to receive a deputation as resolved upon in the Hyderabad State Subjects Conference on the plea that "no useful purpose will be served by receiving such a deputation at this juncture." The Conference notes with regret that no innovations have been made by the Hyderabad Darbar as per the advice of the Government of India and that H. E. H. the Nizam's subjects of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities are groaning under the oppressive rule of the officers of the State and that the Paramount Power is indifferent towards this state of affairs in Hyderabad.

(12) The Conference requests the British Authorities to arrange to hold the enquiry to be instituted by the Committee appointed by the Secreary of State for India for investigating into the relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power and to allow facilities to the subjects of Indian States, their Associations and other persons interested in the questions pertaining to Indian States to place their views before this Committee.

(13) The Conference is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to put some restraints on the transactions of purchase and of properties within and outside the States from the revenues of the States by the imposition of taxes from the poor rayats.

REFORMS IN STATES.

(14) The Conference is extremely sorry to see that Indian States subjects are treated as "Foreigners" as per Act III of 1864 derogatory to the self-respect of the States subjects. They are "British subjects" as persons living in other parts of the British Empire and so the Conference is of the opinion that the law as it stands at present should be amended at once.

(15) The Conference is of opinion that the British Government has bound itself by the announcement that responsible Government is the goal of the British made in the policy. The House of Commons in the year 1917 through the Secretary of State for India to establish responsible Government both in British India and Indian India. The British Government by the passing of the Government of India Act and by appointing Royal Commission to make the Statutory inquiry, preliminary to the grant of future instalments of Reform has shown the way to be followed in this matter. The Conference therefore requests the Paramount Power to compel the Durbars to take similar steps and as first steps towards the goal the small and big States should be advised to introduce reforms as advised by H. E. Lord Irwin in his speech made during the tour in Kathiawar.

(16) The Conference is of the opinion that no lands, houses, etc., should be acquired for the Paramount Power under the Land Acquisition Act or other laws or their owners dispossessed in Indian States for schemes which are profitable to British Indian territory, without the compensation amounts being actually paid to the owners and of these properties as the Chiefs are not able enough to refuse the demand made by Officers of the Paramount Power.

EDUCATION IN STATES.

(17) This Conference requests the organisers of the Congress, the National Liberal Federation, the Muslim League and such other bodies working for the uplift of the people to include Indian States questions in the Agenda of the Sessions of these bodies.

(18) This Conference again confirms the resolutions adopted at previous Conference about (a) Village Panchayats, (b) Compulsory and Free Primary Education. (c) Land Revenue Settlement, (d) Forest, (e) Cow Protection, (f) Prohibition, (g) Indigenous Medical Systems, (h) Swadeshi, (i) Industries, (j) Princess Protection Act, (k) Untouchability.

(19) This Conference further affirms the following resolutions passed in the Sessions of 1925 and 1926:— 1925: 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22. 1926: 7.

(20) This Conference begs the British Government to introduce the Council of Administration form of Government during the minority caused by the sad demise of Shrimant Vikramshah Patangshah in and aware as per the resolution of the Government of India and further requests to appoint gentlemen from amongst the States Subjects in whom people have got faith as members of the said Council.

(21) This Conference is of the opinion that the various Durbars should make arrangements to impart primary and secondary education in the respective States to pupils through their mother tongues and the language of the generality of the population should be made the Court and Daftari language.

(22) This Conference authorises the Managing Committee and the Secretaries of the Daxini Sausthan Hitwardhak Sabha to forward to the several Durbars and to Officers of the British Government the resolutions passed at this year's Session and to take all the steps which further the fulfilment of their objects.

(23) Thanks to the President, Managing Committee and Secretaries of the Daxini Sausthan Sabha and the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The Hon. Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Judge of Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for one month from the 5th June to 4th July 1928 and on half allowances for three months and ten days from the 5th July to 14th October 1928, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Easter holidays and the Summer Vacation of the Bombay High Court for the year 1928 and to suffix thereto the October Vacation of that Court.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, on return from leave to act as Political Agent, Janjira, vice Mr. J. R. Hood.

Mr. J. R. Hood, on relief to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, vice Mr. E. W. Perry, on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. McElhinny, to act temporarily as Political Agent, Khairpur, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. E. W. Perry, till relieved by Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S.

Captain D. C. Goble, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted, provisionally, privilege leave for ninety days combined with leave on private affairs for five months with effect from the 29th December 1927.

Mr. Mahomed Nazir J. Shaikh, to act as Assistant judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar on probation vice Mr. K. K. Thakore.

Mr. K. K. Thakor on relief to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kaira, vice Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri on leave.

With effect from the 28th September 1927, the date on which the post of Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden has been added to the cadre of District and Sessions Judges in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, to be Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, and to do duty as Judicial Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

A temporary appointment of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is created from the 30th November to the 2nd December 1927, both days inclusive and to appoint Mr. R. H. Hasiam to h it.

Mr. A. F. Clarke, on the termination of his special duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vce Mr. Balkrishna Vithal Kelkar, reverting.

The extraordinary leave without salary granted to Mr. A. Kirke Smith, V.D.Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, by Government Notification No. 1069, dated the 14th March 1927, is extended by one month and twenty-five days.

Mr. G. L. Walker to act as Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay during Mr. Kirke Smith's absence on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. D. W. Kerkar, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Broach, vice Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrao Jayakar, on return nto duty, to act temporary as Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, on relief, to be Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, reverting.

Mr. J. Abbott, on relief to act as Collector of Satara vice Mr. J. P. Brander I.C.S. pending further orders.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Commissioner, Central Division vice Mr. G. W. Hatch.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, on the termination of his appointment as Flood Relief Officer Gujarat, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and Talukdari Settlement Officer, vice Mr. E. Gawan Taylor.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I. C. S. on return from leave to do duty as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, vice Mr. J. B. Irwin proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, on return from leave, to be Collector of Panch Mahals, vice Mr. H. V. Brahm, I.C.S.

The services of Mr. E. W. Perry are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the date of relief by Mr. D. V. Vyas, I.C.S.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 19th April 1929, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for three months combined with leave on half average pay for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. J. R. Wadia, resumed charge of the Parekh Dispensary, Surat with effect from the forenoon of 22nd November 1927

Mr. M. I. Patel, Examiner of Accounts Income-tax Office, Bombay, and officiating Income-tax Officer, Bombay City, vice Mr. Y. B. Wassoodew on leave appointed to officiate as Income-tax Officer, Poona, with effect from the 3rd January 1928 or the subsequent date of relief, vice Mr. S. R. Newaskar proceeding on leave.

Dr. (Miss) J. Jhirad, Honorary Surgeon, Cama and Albess Hospitals, Bombay has been grasted leave of absence for three months with effect from 15th January 1928.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, on return to duty to act temporarily as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell on relief to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar reverting.

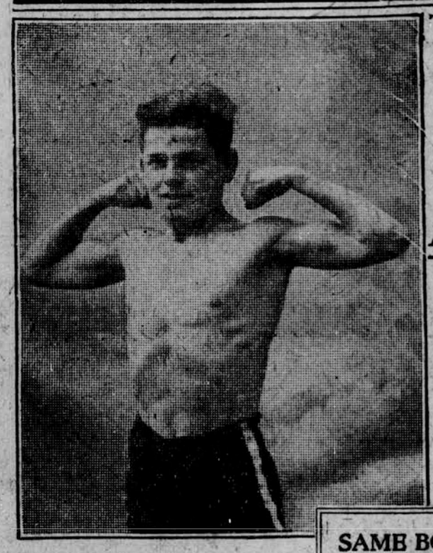
Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., on relief to act as Political Agent, Phaltan and Aundh vice Mr. J. P. Brander.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, vice Mr. H. V. Braham.

Mr. N. V. Desai, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. C. N. Mehta retired with effect from the 16th October 1927;

Mr. A. K. Asundi, LL.B., to be Assistant Judge, vice Mr. N. V. Desai, confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge.

Mr. H. Montgomery to be Collector with effect from 16th July 1927 vice the Hon. Mr. J. Crerar, appointed ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAMB BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

LONG LIQUIDATION—SPOT HOUSES BUYING—NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR—FUTURES 2 POINTS LOWER TO 5 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 22.

The New York futures market opened 1 point lower and within couple of minutes declined 8 points on long liquidation. At this level spot houses bought and at the time of Liverpool close prices recovered the declined and improved 2 points. The buying continued for some time and prices hardened 6 points over previous day's close. At this level there was renewal of long liquidation and by noon prices recorded a fall of 16 points from the highest point touched. There was a steady recovering in the late trading and futures closed 2 points higher for the near months. July option lost 2 points but October position gained 5 points. Spot cotton declined 5 points to 19.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 Points. Spot cotton prices ruled rather firm and improved 8 points to 19.24c.

The market presented a quiet but steady tone in view of X'mas Holidays and the turnover of business was limited. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 14 points. There is no change in fundamentals and we remain bullish and expect higher prices in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York dated 22nd instant:—

January highest 19.02 (11-03 a.m.) lowest 18.88 (10-02 a.m.).

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being liquidation, and spot houses buying."

HOLIDAYS.

The New York Market will remain closed on the 24th and 26th inst.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 22.

January	18.95 plus	.02
March	19.19 plus	.02
May	19.32 plus	.02
July	19.23	—.02
October	18.75 plus	.05
Middling Spot	19.50	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 22.

January	18.98	—.03
March	19.18	—.04
Middling Spot	19.24 plus	.08

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 22.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	18.98
March	19.20
May	19.32

New York, Noon Call:—

January	18.92
March	19.12
May	19.25

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

January	19.00
March	19.19
May	19.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	3,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 22-12-27	5829000	8330000
Receipts Yesterday 22-12-27	22000	51000
Export to date 22-12-27	3555000	5175000
Stock at Ports 16-12-27	2625000	2945000
Stock Interior Town 16-12-27	1331000	1551000
Stock Liverpool 16-12-27	948000	1109000
Visible Supply 16-12-27	6127000	7054000
Quantity in Sight 16-12-27	9658000	11849000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec 22.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20-7|8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1|2.
F. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1|2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3|8.
Funding Loan 4 p. c. £87-1|8.
Conversion Loan £76-1|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p. c. £101-1|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p. c. £55-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £61-5|8.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p. c. Sterling Loan £71-3|4.
Consols £54-5|8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £101.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £94.

LIVERPOOL.

MILLS BUYING—STEADY MARKET—FUTURES 3 TO 7 POINTS LOWER—SPOT SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

The Liverpool futures market opened 5 points lower in sympathy with previous New York close, but recovered 3 points on mill buying. There was not much doing and prices ruled rather quiet. Futures closed 3 points lower for the near months while distant months ruled quiet at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton improved 1 point to 10.86d. per lb. Sales were estimated at 5,000 Bales.

Empire futures market closed quiet at a decline of 5 points. Egyptian futures ruled steady and improved 5 points. Spot Sakel prices advanced 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Springman & Co.:—"We suggest buying near and selling distant or buying in Liverpool July selling in Liverpool October."

Hornby Homelryk & Co.:—"Mills buying steadied market."

HOLIDAYS.

The Liverpool Market will remain closed on the 24th, 26th, and 27th inst

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

	Opening.	Closing.
December		10.32 —.03
January	10.27	10.28 —.04
February		10.26 —.03
March	10.26	10.28 —.04
April		10.26 —.04
May	10.26	10.28 —.04
June		10.25 —.04
July	10.23	10.24 —.04
August		10.14 —.04
September		10.03 —.02
October	9.93	9.92 —.06
November		9.87 —.07
December		9.87 —.07
Middling Spot ..		10.86 —

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	Nil.

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

March	10.28 —.04
May	10.27 —

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Seinde, Fully Good	7.95
Seinde, Fine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.75
Bengal, Fully Good	7.95
Bengal, Fine	8.15
Oomra, Good	8.40
Oomra, Fully Good	8.65
Oomra, Fine	8.90
Broach, Fully Good	9.35
Broach, Fine	9.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

December	16.57 plus .04
January	16.72 plus .04
February	16.74 plus .06
March	17.01 plus .05
April	17.01 plus .05
June	17.20 plus .05
July	17.30 plus .05
August	17.30 plus .05
September	17.30 plus .05
October	17.34 plus .05
November	17.34 plus .05
December	17.34 plus .05
Sakellarids, F. G. F. Spot	17.40 plus .15

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 22.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-5|8.
Copper, Braziers, £75-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £65.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-1|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £264-3|4.

BAND OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Dec. 22.

Total Bullion	£150,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 18,400,000
Other Deposits	£102,900,000
Government Securities	£ 43,000,000
Other Securities	£ 65,000,000
Notes and Coin	£ 31,400,000
Currency Notes Outstanding.	£280,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	25.84 p. c.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 22.

Demand Bills	487.87

BOMBAY

SHORT SELLING FOLLOWED BY GENERAL BUYING. BETTER LIVERPOOL. CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, Dec 23.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 375 for Broach A.|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 373|8 on short selling. At the decline there was general buying by Bazar operators and Japanese firms. Prices showed a gradual rise and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:

Broach A.|M. 375 377 37 |8 377.
Oomra D.|J. 339|8 342|8 339|8 42|8.
Oomra March 340|8 343 340|8 343.
Bengal D.|J. 303 306|8 303 306|8.
Bengal March 306 310 306 10.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool was expected to open unchanged but it actually 5 points higher. The forward market opened for Broach A.|M. delivery at Rs. 378 and ruled firm on increased buying and absence of sellers. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 379|8.
Oomra D.|J| 344|8.
Oomra March 345|8.
Bengal D.|J. 308.
Bengal Mar. 312.

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

		To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G.	Bengal	100	4,800
Fine M.G.	Oomra	nil	3,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

March 246.40 plus 80.
June 252.80 plus 1.80.

HOLIDAYS.

The local market will be entirely closed on Saturday, the 24th and Monday, the 26th instant.

THIRD ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST.

(Season 1927-28—).

	Acres.	Bales.
Current year	23,178,000	5,494,000
Previous year	23,805,000	5,064,000
Average (5 years)	22,152,000	5,147,000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15th Dec. This year	Last year.
Europe	845	1,17,926	61,201
Japan & China	5,851	1,04,464	94,480
Coast Ports		6,561	3,298
Up-country by Rail		28,159	31,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,553	8,340
Total	6,696	2,80,663	1,99,228

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bengal D.|J.	308
Bengal March	311
Broach A.|M.	377
Oomra D.|J.	342
Oomra March	343

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	326	320	313	305
S. P.	324	318	311	303
Rajputana	326	320	313	305
Oomra No. 3	356	349	339	
C. P. No. 1	376	369	359	
C. P. No. 2.	366	359	349	
Khandesh	353	343	333	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year.
Khandesh	2,832	76,757	73,015
Central India	3,079	59,108	26,726
Barsi and Nagar	1,349	59,940	31,134
Hyderabad-			
Gaorani	1,033	20,605	7,021
Berar	5,952	2,09,110	95,263
Central Provinces	2,250	74,446	20,902
Total Oomras	16,512	4,79,966	2,53,089
Dholera	439	23,004	5,523
N.-W. Provinces	36	56,165	29,873
Rajputana	295	11,109	7,481
Sind-Punjab	1,752	41,502	21,107
Broach		2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar		2,844	11,546
Westerns-Northerns		2,945	7,336
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,525	4,436
Persian	15	2,877	2,806
American		18,590	41,699
Egyptian and African	26	8,172	18,772
Comilla, Burma & other ports		4	44
Total	19,162	6,56,270	4,04,211

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	330	..	..
Bengal Fine	325	pl. 8	pl. 8
Bengal F.G.	316|15	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	310|15	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	370	..	..
Nagpur Fine	372	pl. 25|6	pl.23|2
Yeotmal Fine	360	..	..
Arvi Fine	357|60	pl.18	pl.12
Amrati Fine	350	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	pl.1|2	pl.2|3
Mulkapur Fine	340	..	..
Khandesh Fine	335	—4	—5|6
Muthia Fine	....	—5	—9
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	360|62	..	..
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	..	..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	..	..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	..	..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	340|50	..	..

		Mar.	April
Broach F.G.	....	pl.14|5	pl. 11
Broach Fine	....	..	..
Westerns M.G.	....	..	..
Westerns H.G.	....	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj|Sangli	420	....	..

	Mr.|	Ap	Ap.|Ma
Coompta Good	425	pl. 33	pl. 28
Dholera	....	..	..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	..	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

500	Japan Cotton & Co.	Khandwa	342|345
300	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Mathia	407
500	Tata & Co.	Indore	349
100	Hindustan Mill	Bengal	329
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Akola	356
100	Phoenix Mill	Khamgaon	339
100	Arjan Khimjee	Botad	325
100	Toyo Mankwa	Karanja	340
100	Toyo Mankwa	Shegaon	345
100	Mithabhai Natnoo	Murtizapur	353

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Ready 21-6-3.
Posh 21-5-0.
Mah 21-5-6.
Narandas Motilal, Native Gold Bars, touch 96-97-98-99 21|6.
National City 21-8-0.

SILVER.

Ready 59|12.
London Ready 26|7.
Forward 26|6.

LONDON-SHANGHAI:—
Opening 2-7-4.
Closing 2-7-3.
New York Cent. 57-15.

	open.	highest.	lowest	closg.
Posh	59|14	59|14	59|8|6	59|12
Moha	59|13	59|13	59|9	59|13.

Silver Option Premiums.
Posh Rs. 0-12-0.
Mah Rs. 1-3-0.
Fagan Rs. 1-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay Dec. 23.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 3|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T.T. 126 1-2.
Bank's buying D|st D P 123.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137 1|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1/4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1|2
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-10.
London Silver per oz. Reendy 26-7.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26.
London Silver . Steady. China bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. Sellers holding back.
America Cross Rate dol. 3.88 11-32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124-02

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-1|2 per cent.
One to Three Months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING

RALLY IN TATA IRONS.

Bay, Dec. 23.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened unchanged and ruled easy on long liquidation. Later on prices recovered and improved slightly on scattered short covering. The market remained open for one hour only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened quiet Def. being quoted at Rs. 270 and Ord. at Rs. 77. There was absence of selling pressure and prices rallied on better demand for the next delivery. Tata Hydros. fluctuated around Rs. 1,115. B. Burma opened at Rs. 845 but hardened at Rs. 10 on good enquiry. Cement shares, Tramways and Scindia Shares were quiet but steady.

SECURITIES

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a small business.

HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay stock exchange will remain closed from 24th December to 2nd January (both days inclusive) for Xmas and New Year Holidays.

Last days for transfer business and squaring up January business will be 4th and 5th proximo.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-15) Pd., 10 p.m. 87-4.
Baroda (1,00) 14 p. c. 93-8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27|6.
Eastern (£ 10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 4.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bandi Port and Cement (10) 40.
Central India Mining (10) 25.
India Cement 350 (O) 353-12.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 251-8.
Katni Cement 40 (D) 765
Punjab Cement (O) 11-12.
Punjab Cement (D) 13-8.
Shivrajpur (10) 48.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Dosh (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p.c. 717-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 835.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1025
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 153-2. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 70
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 95
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) 1115.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 9028.
Tata Power (O) 100 582|8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 50 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25 525.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 22. 7-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 953-12.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 532-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 468-12.
Crescent (100) 198-12.
Colaba Mills 145.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 S. Paid) 0-15-6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120
Fazulbhoy 913-12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 500.
Globe (100) 33-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 136-4.
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 268 12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52|8
Kohinoor (300) nil 290.
Laxmi Cotton (100) 7000.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 115.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 148|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86|4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2410.
New Great Mills 316-4.
Pahaney Mills 200, 302-8.
Pearl Mills 200, 601-4.
173 Simplex 73, 196-4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 532
Simplex (100) 196-4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 15.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper 75-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/60 Rs. 94|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1900-70 Rs. 87-14
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106-5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106-8.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|2
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers Rs. 75-2.
1945-55 166|5.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Swan Mills (100) 16. 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 38-6.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 325)
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil 372-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 E 855.
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 255-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 250. xd. 312-8
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 46
British Burma Petroleum 5/6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 22.
Burma Corporation (10) 9/4.
Empire of India Life (50)|10 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 19-10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2260
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18-14.
Tata Iron nil (100) 78-4.
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron nil (100) 77.
Tata Iron (O) 78-4.
Tata Iron Def. 280.

XMAS HOLIDAYS

The Bombay Cotton Market will remain closed on December 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, January 1st, and 2nd for Xmas Holidays.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, P. J. DUFF

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

MONEY.

Further steadiness has been evident in the money market. Although the call rate at the beginning of the week was 4 1|2 per cent. the expected increase in the bank rate to 7 per cent. effective 22nd instant forced it to 5 1|2 per cent. towards the close. The trade demands is stil on the up grade and the latest increase amounts to some Rs. 369 lacs. It is reported that the Imperial Bank borrowed from the Government subsequent to the statement below the remaining margin of three crores of rupees. The following are the fixed deposit rates:

Two to four months 5 to 5 1|2 per cent. and six months 4 1|2 per cent.

While it is true that the trade demand will very probably continue to expand during the next few months in view of large crops, yet it hardly seems likely that the bank rate will touch higher levels than the present figure. This viewpoint is based upon the fact that there are still Rs. 8 crores which the Imperial Bank may borrow at 7 per cent. and that Treasury Bills will begin to mature from 8th January.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th December shows a further decline of Rs. 193.11 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 14,22,59,000 as compared with Rs. 26.86 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.25 a decrease of 2.59 per cent under last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 9.82 lacs. Loans cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 51.74 lacs, Rs. 43.55 lacs and Rs. 140.72 lacs respectively, Government deposits have risen by Rs.61.94 lacs to Rs. 5.30 crores while other deposits are down by 136.69 lacs to Rs. 70.26 crores. The Imperial Bank was borrowed from Government Rs. 1 crores against Inland Bills discounted under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act.

The Currency return of the 15th int. indicates a decline of Rs. 193.72 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 178.57 crores and silver coins by Rs. 122.90 lacs to Rs. 103.16 crores, while bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 19.23 lacs to Rs. 7.29 crores. Gold-bullion and coin remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 78.52, a decrease of 0.12 per cent. under last week.

Despite firm money, the gilt edged market has improved somewhat as a result of covering by bears and purchases by banks for the ending year. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper improved to Rs. 75-0-6 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 106-5. 5 per cent. 19 5 Loans kept steady at Rs. 101|4 and Rs. 102|8. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 105-5 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103|10 and Rs. 105, and 1937 at Rs.106|8 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 111-8. 4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan improved from Rs. 87|8 to Rs. 87|13 while 1934-37 Loan was changed at Rs. 93-10.

In a press communique dated the 16th instant Government announced the discontinuance of the sale of Treasury Bills by tender, but these will be issued from the 19th instant at the Head Offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the Branch Offices at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi, for terms of three and six months at Rs.98-10 per cent. and Rs. 97-9 per cent respectively to be reckoned from the date of the issue of these bills.

The foregoing communique setting forth the practice of selling Treasury Bills at fixed rates instead of by weekly tender systems has not been unfavourably received. However, in all fairness to the money markets, it is essential that Government published regularly the amounts sold for each period.

EXCHANGE.

No particular changes have occured this week in sterling exchange which has remained essentially steady with sellers at Rs. 6-1|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1|8d. with some business passing at 1s. 6-3|32d. As was the case last week, activity in Calcutta and the money position both here and there were the upholding influences. The improvement noted last week in the enquiry for remittances, including bullion has been maintained. The following are the forward rates:—December|January 1s. 6-1|16d. February 1s. 6-1|32d. March 1s. 6d. April 1s. 5-15|16d. May 1s.5-29-32d. and June|July 1s. 5-7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation has been steady, improving at the close to 4.83 1|32 French francs and the Belga were unchanged at 124.02 and 34.90.

Reuter reports that the King of Italy has signed a Cabinet decree making it obligatory for the Bank of Italy to convert its notes to a gold basis beginning 22nd December 1927. This obligation has not been in force since 1854. This new parity is on a basis of approximately 92 lire to the pound sterling. thus one more country joins the ranks of the gold standard nations.

It is reported that the Government buying rate for intermediates is 1s. 6 1|8d.

In banking and business circles a certain amount of perplexity has arisen as to precisely what constitutes the upper gold point under existing unforeseen conditions Obviously this cannot be a fixed rate as it must be affected by actual laying down charges as well as by unusual fluctuations in the sterling dollar cross rate. The recent reduction in the price of gold in Durban induced by the continued high quotation of the pound sterling in terms to the dollar—is indicative of the fact that rupee gold points cannot be definitely fixed but must be subject to slight variations dependent upon these influences. The present quotation of Durban gold admits of this commodity being laid down in Bombay at Rs. 21-3-10 per tola with exchange at 1s. 6-1|8d. This price is two pies less than the buying rate of the Bombay Mint. Since Government must yet make substantial remittances to London and probably wishes to create at the same time gold assets. It is reasonable to anticipate that attempts may be made to forestall any important rise in exchange. Hence it may be surmised that for all practical purposes the upper gold point has now been nearly reached.

GOLD.

Considerable business has been effected in the gold market this week with weird price fluctuations. The improved offtake with stocks held in strong hands advanced the prices of ready gold from Rs. 21-5 to Rs. 21|6 per tola. In cotnrast, the price of forward fell from Rs. 21-5-6 to Rs. 21-4-9 in consequence for firmer sterling exchange and heavy selling by banks. The outstanding feature of the market has been the news from London received on last Wednesday that South African gold will be available at 84s. 7 1|2d. per ounce. The reason for this decline has been the firm dollar quotation which has enabled American gold to enter the Bombay market This cut in the price of South African gold naturally precludes further profitable shipments of gold from America. The daily offtake averages some 18,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at 2 1|2 lacs tolas.

Sovereign rates kept steady at Rs.13-6 and Rs. 13-6-3 for ready and forward respectively. In London the price of gold declined from 84s. 11 1|2d. to 84s. 10d. in our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|6 and Rs. 21|5 for ready and and Rs. 21|5|6 and Rs. 21|4|9 for 9th January and 6th February settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £113,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 539,940 in bar and coin.

SILVER

In the main, the silver market has been easy to weak during the period under report. Advices from Shanghai have occasioned this together with the fact that both China and American banks have concentratedd on the selling side. The volume of business, though, has been very fair. Ready silver opened at Rs. 60-7 and touched a low of Rs. 59-6. However, some improvement at the close was noted and prices steadied to Rs. 59|13. The daily offtake has improved to the average of 170 bars including that of settlement. Arrivals this week totalled some 3.000 bars, but this has been offset by a shipment of 2,400 bars to Shanghai and as a result, stocks on hand are reduced to about 3,000 bars. In Shanghai, the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 7-9|16d to 2s. 7-1|16d. during the week but improved and closed at 2s. 7-1|4d. The highest and lovest rates in London were 26-13|16d. and 26-3|8d. for ready and 26-11|16d. and 26-1|4d. for forward. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-7 and 59-6 for ready, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 59-7 for 12th January settlement and Rs. 60-7 and Rs. 59-6 for 10th February settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,006 bars and Rs. 199,810 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £127,000.

Approaching holidays in the share market brought about inactivity and at the end listlessness developed.

Pre-holiday conditions also marked the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys. declined from Rs. 83|8 to Rs. 77 and defds. from Rs. 295 to Rs. 271|4. Cement shares were steady with small price changes.

YARN MARKET

Dec. 23.

There is nothing fresh to report so far as the yarn market is concerned except that the American Ginners' Report published on Tuesday night has proved to be a bullish document, although selling pressure from America and Liverpool after this publication has produced slightly bearish effect on the yarn market against expectations. It has been however clear to the general Public that there is no chance for the ultimate cotton crop being much higher and any material decline in cotton prices cannot be expected. In the circumstances it seems possible that the buyers will very soon realise that the present prices of yarns are rather safe for moderate purchases and if there is any further decline averaging in their purchases will prove to be profitable in course of time. This change of sentiment in the yarn markt is likely to be in evidence soon after the holidays are over and in all probability in the beginning of New Year the yarn market will assume a steady appearance and buying activity will then be felt in all the markets. At the moment, however, the prices in all kinds of yarns have remained more or less steady and the bullish Ginners' report has prevented a further decline in prices, which in itself looks to us to be a healthy sign. As soon as this position will be realised by the up country buyers gradual revival of confidence will soon be in evidence and we believe that on and from new year onwards the yarn market will be showing gradual improvement if cotton prices remain steady as expected.

English Yarns. These have been selling from stock at loss to the dealers on account of very low prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns of similar counts and the turnover is extremely limited as forward delivery business is neglected at the moment on account of higher prices from Manchester and keen competition and favourable prices for Japanese and Shanghai Yarns.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover is no doubt limited but the outlook seems to be more hopeful in this class of yarns particularly on account of their cheaper rates and inquiries have consequently increased within the last four or five days, as a result of steady prices in cotton. Import Houses have also been quoting reasonable prices which are inducing and business has been done of course in small lots at their quotations. If cotton remains steady for some further time it is very likely that large buying will be in evidence especially in current qualities of Japanese and Shanghai yarns. Stocks are large at the moment and offtake is also more or less satisfactory. Exchange has remained steady at or about the last week's level whereas Sampin does not show bigger fluctuations.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Dealers have cut down their prices in order to enable them to sell freely and at low rates offtake is improved. Stocks are no doubt large but with demand improving and with new forward business comparatively much smaller we think the position looks to be more healthy day by day.

Indian Yarns.—Our Mills have not been able to sell any decent quantities on account of the buyers' idea being much too low and consequently they being not able to sell at such low rates offered by the buyers. Fresh sales have therefore been in small quantities thus to keep the qualities going in the market, and most of the Mills have been holding their stocks for better prices and have been thinking of curtailing their productions in one way or the other. Reports from up country markets are yet very discouraging and the rates offered by them are no doubt lower. It is also reported that some of the up country Mills have been lowering their rates and have been making sales in their Districts at buyers limits, thus preventing the Bombay Mills to sell their yarns at anything with profits. In the circumstances stocks with the Mills have increased but some of them have been holding their stocks with a view to obtain better prices as soon as the cotton market becomes more ready and confidence is restored amongst the dealers. So far the demand is however very limited, although it is expected that the offtake in yarns, particularly in coarse yarns, should be better during this Winter months.

The future outlook seems to be slightly more hopeful than the past two weeks and if cotton becomes steady we think the general conditions in the yarn market will show gradual improvement.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Throughout the week our market ruled quiet with fair demand for ready sugars and with heavy arrivals expected shortly. There was great pressure to sell December shipment and prices for that position was reduced by 5d. per cwt. while following decline the December other positions January-March and July-September have been reduced by two annas per cwt. and anna one per cwt. respectively. The bulk of business is very small and Importers are doing nothing.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a quiet but steady market with small fluctuations and fair business passing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 20th instant quoting 2,88, 2.95 and 3.03 for March, May and July and reported lowest on the 22nd instant quoting 2.83, 2.90 and 2.98 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 18th instant quoting 14s. 9 3|4d., 16s. 8 1|4d. and 17s. for December-March and May and reported lowest on the 22nd instant quoting 14s. 9d., 16s. 6d. and 16s. 10 1|2d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14-7 equal 13s. 9d. B. B. Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

T M O December 13s. 8 1|2d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O Jan.-March Rs. 9-9 equal 14s. 4d. F. B. Harbour.

T M O July-Sept. Rs. 9-13 equal to F. B. Harbour.

MILL STORES,

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	12 8 0
Epsom Salt	3 4 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 2 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 10 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	15 4 0
Zinc Chloride German	15 10 0
Magnesiam Chloride German.	4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	23 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	23 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	23 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	23 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 0 0
Soda Ash	6 10 0
Biehromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	33 0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	26 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 6 9
Antimony Salt	0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 6 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

For Bleaching Powder heavy consignments are expected by the end of this month with the result that the prices will drop down considerably and will reach at normal rate before the 2nd week of January 1928.

WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR.

(LEWIS AND JONES.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Some business has been transacted in Government Securities during the week, on a small enquiry. 3-1/2 per cent paper, 5 per cent 1945/55, and 4 per cent 1960/70 improved a few annas. The market has been steady, but was inclined to ease to-day on the increase in the bank rate.

Up to yesterday the Imperial Bank of India had borrowed four crores under the Paper Currency Act, and the bank rate was raised to 7 per cent to-day. With the prospect of still tighter money, business is unlikely to develop in the Government Secrity market for some time to come.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

After remaining more or less steady during the week, mill shares weakened to-day on the report of sales of cloth at lower rates, and prices were marked down appreciably. The improvement in the price of cotton does not help matters, and for the time being, the mill share market may sag still further.

The market will be closed from the 24th December to the 2nd January inclusive, the last day of business for the January settlement being the 5th proximo.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Pronounced weakness in Tata Iron and Steel shares, due to a rumour that the company's profit for the first half year is only Rs. 58 lacs, subject to depreciation, has affected the miscellaneous section and recent bullish sentiment has been damped down considerably.

BANK SHARES.

Imperials have been a steady counter at Rs. 1465 and 365, and being full of dividend still look attractive. It is rumoured that if the Assembly will not agree to a pukka shareholders Bank free from any political influences the reserve bank scheme will be shelved and in this event a sharp rise in Imperial Banks would quickly result. Bank of Indias have been steadily taken at Rs. 87, whilst Barodas and Centrals are lower at Rs. 94 and 27/2. Easterns are wanted at Rs. 84, with sellers scarce.

RAILWAYS

Are a narrow market. Larkhanas were placed at 88 x.d. and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 79. There are sellers of Central Provinces at Rs. 105 and Taptis at Rs. 715.

CEMENTS.

Little fresh buying is evident and prices have sagged. Bundis are steady around Rs. 40. Indians dull at Rs. 251-1/4, and Katnis neglected at Rs. 241-1/4. A resumption of interim dividends is expected in the case of Katni, and Rs. 4 per ordinary share is talked of. There are sellers of Punjab Ordys. and Prefs. at Rs. 11/10 and 13-1/2 and the Prefs. look attractive at this figure. Business in Bundis for February settlement cannot be transacted before the 5th Janry. owing to the question of bonus rights.

MANGANESE.

C. I. M's and Shivrajpurs are again lower on the week at Rs. 24-3/4 and Rs. 48 on the expectation of poor reports for the year.

SHIPPING.

On anticipated elimination of competition Bombay Steam Ordy. improved to Rs. 266.1/4 but closed easy to-day on profit taking at Rs. 252-1/2. Scindias touched Rs. 19/2 closing lower however at Rs. 18/14.

INSURANCE SHARES.

Insurance Shares are featureless, New Indias Rs. 19-1/2 and Jupiters Rs. 9/6.

ENGINEERING.

Alcocks from Rs. 382-1/2 have dropped to Rs. 366.1/4. Tata Construction are dull at Rs. 60 and McKenzies somewhat lower at Rs. 375.

BOMBAY BURMAS.

On speculative unloading are down to 847-1/2 and 312-1/2 and are not likely to interest the investor at these figures.

IRON AND STEEL.

Tata Iron Ord. and Defd. after improving to Rs. 82-3/4 and Rs. 295 have again slumped to Rs. 77 and Rs. 271-1/4. and close weak. The erratic movements of these shares are an indication of the uncertainty with which the big open speculative position is regarded.

The 2nd Pref. are Rs. 92-1/2 sellers. Bengal and Indian Iron are above the worst and the future trend of prices will no doubt be governed by any action the Japanese Government take on the question of a Japanese import duty on pig iron. In any case, it is the consumer that usually pays an import duty.

ELECTRICS.

Prices in the Hydro section have an easier tendency and are lower on the week. Andra Valley Ord. do not appear to be favoured.

RUBBER.

London reports a firm undertone with a decrease of 1250 tons reducing the stock to 64761 tons.

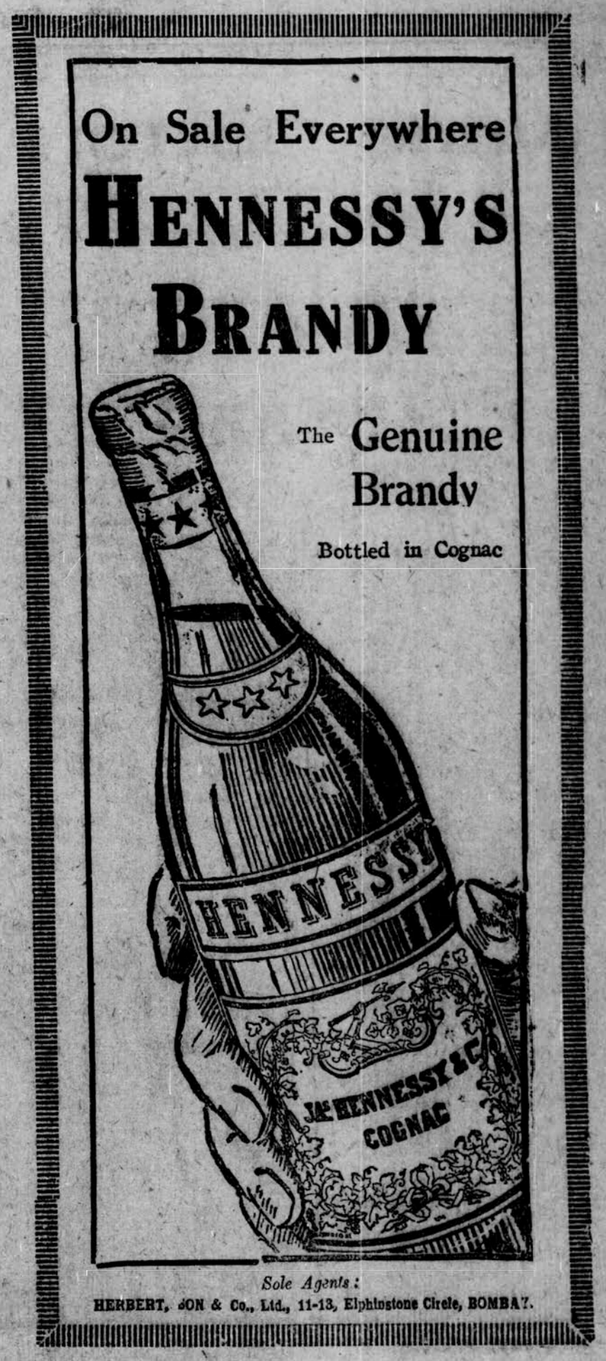
LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £20-0 0.



INDIAN COTTON TO REPLACE AMERICANS.

In the following weekly market Report dated Liverpool, 26th November, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. state that with Broach 60 Liverpool points below parity, Indian varieties may replace Americans to a greater extent.

American.—Though old crop developments regarding American cotton continue to exercise influence on prices, the improvement in crop prospects elsewhere—particularly in India—must tend to emphasise bearish cables from America and diminish the influence of any bullish reports that may yet come to hand. At the moment, speculative interests seem practically dormant, probably pending more definite ideas as to the Government estimate due 8th prox., and we consider it unlikely that fresh activity will be revived meanwhile. Most spinners have covered themselves for the next few months and appear disinclined to engage in forward commitments at the unremunerative prices now common; the slackening of demand for standard makes, except at impossible prices, is likely to be reflected in a decrease in consumption during the later months of the present season, especially as competitive supplies would make it a matter of great difficulty for users of American types to successfully ignore the complete reversal in the relative values of American low grades and Indian types which has taken place since last season. With Broach some .60d. below parity, Indian varieties may replace Americans to a greater extent than Americans supplanted Indians last season. Though not feeling bearish at present levels, we suggest realising purchases on any spurt.

Egyptian.—Owing to the sustained demand for certain types of Egyptian cotton for consumption in U. S. and the relative steadiness in the basis for all long staple cotton, we do not expect to see prices following any depression in American values, but consider differences may widen further. We recommend buying Sakell March against sales of October American in Liverpool.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
December, per ewt, 14|6.
Jan.-March, per ewt., 14|6.
Jul.-Sept. per ewt., 15|-.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March, per ewt., 14|7-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March, per ewt., 14|8-1|2.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of cable, telegrams for Chefoo and North China are subject to delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Indo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" arrived London on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Maratha High Schiol will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Chandavarkar will give away the prizes.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

A musical entertainment of the South Indian Sangeetha Samaj will come off on Sunday (the 25th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Byramji Jijibhoy Hall at Matunga.

KSHATRIYA MALI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The sixteenth session of the Kshatriya Mali Educational Conference will take place in Bombay on Friday (30th) and Saturday (31st inst.) and Sunday (1st proximo), under the presidentship of Major K. M. Gadale of Indore, at the Byculla Municipal Vernacular School, Delisle Road.

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary special general meeting of the members of the above Association, will be held in Association's rooms to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the uncalled for movements of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, attacking the privileges and interest of the members of this Association, when members of the said Association are requested to attend the same, punctually without fail.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Convention Week celebraton programme is as under:—

Dec. 24th (Saturday) "Harikirtan" by Bro. N. S. Nerurkar, at 6 p.m.

Dec. 25th (Sunday) "Pravachan" by Bro. V. N. Pai at 6 p.m.

Dec. 26th (Monday) "Pravachan" by Bro. D. B. Hegde at 6 p.m.

Dec. 27th (Tuesday) "Social Gathering" at 7 p.m.

Dec. 28th (Wednesday) "Star Day.":— 1. Bharata Samaj Pooja at 7-15 a.m. 2. Universal Prayer at 8-15 a.m. 3. Bro. M. V. Rege, Pleader, will address the meeting. 4. "Ladies Gathering" Music, etc. at 5 p.m. Miss Sarojini V. Mogre will speak on the occasion. 5. Devotional songs at 9 p.m.

Bharata Samaj Pooja at 7-30 a.m. every morning from 24th to 27th Dec. 1927. After the Pooja the extracts from the letters of the Masters of the Wisdom will be read.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Swami Vishwananda will conduct discourses on Bhagwat Geeta to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m., and Sjt. Ganapathy Shastrigal will conduct discourses on Sundara Kandam on Sunday (the 25th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. at the Samaj premises.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETH SABHA.

Mr. T. V. Raghavachariar writes:—

"Thanks to the enterprising and indomitable spirit of a few South Indians, the long-felt need for a running Sabha like the one in existence in all important centres has come to an end by the inauguration of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha. The Sabha is beginning its activities by giving a musical entertainment to-morrow (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall and for which purpose arrangements are in progress.

While the organisers of the Sabha are to be congratulated a note of warning should be sounded that the spirit of the parliamentary procedure of moving a vote of censure and no-confidence motions should not be the order of the day after some time, but good sense and judgment should prevail. With the support of the many big wigs, and the co-operation of the members and the public, it is to be hoped the Sabha will be conducted on ideal lines as the Mylapore and Triplicane Sangeetha Sabhas.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Chancellor, presided on Friday at the Convocation of the Punjab University at Lahore when degrees were conferred on graduates.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S. EXAM. RESULTS

PASSED IN CLASS I.

D S Dravid.

The Sir James Fergusson and the Lady Reay Medical Scholarships have been awarded to the student.

CLASS II.

J F Araujo, K G Awati, Balwant-Kaur, Balwant Singh, R S Banmi, S K Basu, S K Bhargava, R J Bhatt, M Colaco, H B Dhalla, P S D'Melo, G V Dravid, A E D'Sa, A Freitas, J V Gaikwad, B B Gandhi, R C Gandhi, F C Ghai, G B Godbole, S A Godbole, P G Haldipur, S Hurry, B S Jirge, T V Joglekar, G V Joshi, S R Joshi, G B Kabraji, G K Kale, F N Kapadia, H M Kapadia, T D Kavina, S N Kawley, N G Kelkar, K T Korke, H P Kowli, A G Kulkarni, K D Manohar, R C Markan, J D de Souza Martins, J S Mathur, D H Mehta, M S Mehta, N J Mehta, T V Mhaskar, A S Misra, D V Modak, Farooq Mohomed, Ahmad Muhommad, G K Mulki, C R Naidu, V M V Nazareth, O N Ojha, S Pandit, Y C Pandit, M N Parandekar, N B Phadke, K B Pispati, J N Plaha, O D Popat, M B Raut, S A Razvi, H N Sen, V K Shah, R V Shahane, P P Sheth, Ahmadnddin Syed, M R Vachha, G N Vazifdar, S V Vibhakar, B K Vinchure, and P R Wagle.

(Vazifdar, Gool Nowroji has been awarded the Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship).

PASS CLASS.

N N Godse.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 24TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothubhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, there is every reason for you to rejoice over your grand existence in this world. Whatever may be your past (let the dead past bury its head deep down into the sand, with its feet upwards, like a sadhu at a fair), a glorious future awaits you ready to hug you to its bosom. There will, of course, be some ups and down (ups and down in its worldly sense, not in the sense applied by railway tyros or tyrants) not with the aid of great sinews of war you will be able to preserve your equilibrium, never caring for nature's see-saw. This year, that is 1928, has many surprises (not of the Simon Show pattern) in store for you. They will mostly be pleasant. Well, may you, on the strength of my reading, empty cases of Exshaws and Black and White and Champagne, and sing today:—

"Let's dance and sing and make a good cheer.
For Christmas comes but once a year."

But be a moderate, not an extremist, in your carousals—just not to disturb the equanimity of staunch temperancewalas. In politics I would urge you to be an extremist, but in the beastly boozing I would rather cast in my lot with "moderates" only.

SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. DATAR AND LALBHAI

NO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

With reference to the Associated Press message published in our issue of the 13th instant regarding Mr. Datar and Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and alleged misappropriation of Rs. 5 lakhs, the Solicitors of Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai write to us to say that the Bank of Baroda has only filed a suit for recovery of the moneys alleged to have been lost to the Bank owing to the negligence of Mr. Datar and Mr. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and that no criminal prosecution has been launched for any criminal misappropriation. We regret the publication of the incorrect statement on the authority of the Associated Press.

HOLIDAY RUSH AT COLABA

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

"People say the times are bad, but this has not deterred them from getting out of Bombay for the Christmas holidays. In fact, the holiday rush this year has exceeded anything I have experienced in the course of my thirty years' service", declared an official of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to a representative of the Associated Press. "I attribute this," he said, "in a large measure to the attractions we offer in the shape of reduced fares and a quick and comfortable train service.

The scenes at Colaba station the last few days remind one of those to be found at our London terminuses on bank holidays, but the crowds have caught the right holiday spirit and have tried not to make things too difficult for the overtaxed railway officials."—A. P.

Mr. U. Khin Maung, M.L.A., has been appointed Editor of "The Village Headman's Gazette" to be issued by the Government of Burma. The Gazette is expected to come out by the middle of next month.—A. P.

Justices Cuming and Gregory have rejected the application of Mahomed Sidiq, M.L.C., who had been convicted of misappropriation of the Noakhali District Board Funds.—A.P.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

MR. NARIMAN'S CONTENTION.

WITNESSES SIX EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Nariman proceeded with his defence address on Friday when the Backbay Libel case was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court.

Arguing further on the point of "secret commissions", Mr. Nariman referred to the transaction of M. S. bars with Maneckchand Jivraj, Considering all the circumstances, he had anticipated, that the prosecution would admit that the payment of Rs. 5,000 was made to the Department if not to Mr. Harvey. But since they disputed even that, which was clear from the evidence and account books of Maneckchand, Mr. Nariman was forced to dwell on that point at length.

SIX DIFFERENT EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Nariman then read certain passages from the evidence of Maneckchand Jivraj and said that there could be no doubt at least that the sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid as illegal gratification for putting through the transaction. He asked His Worship to consider the six different explanations given by Maneckchand in regard to the payment.

The witness in the first instance said that the amount was taken by him "kuplak". Cross-examined further he changed his statement and said that he took it as profit of M. S. bars transaction. Asked how he made the profit within 10 days when only 200 to 300 tons of bars from B. D. D. had been taken delivery of, the witness said he took it on account of profits. His fourth explanation was that he took only Rs. 2,500 out of that amount and the other he paid to Jivraj his partner.

When cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness had tried to make out a new story by introducing the word "Pagri" saying it was paid to him as 'pagri" by Chotalal Keshavji whom he took into partnership in the M. S. bars transaction. Again at the next moment he said: "Call it whatever you like 'pagri' or profit". Mr. Nariman held by all these different statements, the witness was only trying to conceal from the Court the true facts about the payment of Rs. 5,000.

Referring to that entry in the book, Mr. Nariman said that it was shown that the amount was spent "Haste Maneckchand" while the counterfoil of the cheque for Rs. 5,000 which was asked the same day was not produced by the witness All the other counterfoils were produced while only this one was missing. All these were suspicious circumstances, continued Mr. Nariman, and went only to support, the theory that the amount was paid as illegal gratification and the witness did not want to divulge that fact to the court.

"AN INTERESTED PARTY."

Repudiating the prosecution suggestion that the price of Rs. 102/8 per ton obtained from Maneckchand Jivraj for the m. s. bars was reasonable, Mr. Nariman said the prosecution could not rely on the evidence of Mr. Trivedi in that respect. No doubt Mr. Trivedi had said it was a reasonable price, but Mr. Trivedi himself was a partner in the transaction and was an interested party, and therefore his evidence on that point should be taken at a discount. Perhaps he did not want to tell the court that they made such a good bargain of the transaction. When Mr. Harvey came from England the appointment of selling agents, to sell the bars at minimum fixed rates was being contemplated and no explanation was forthcoming as to why such a reasonable arrangemen was not carried out. On the other hand within a day or two of Mr. Harvey's arrival, the transaction with Maneckchand was put through. "Where was the necessity of such a hurry in putting through the transaction when it had already waited for so many months" asked Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Harvey in his evidence had said that he had nothing to do with Maneckchand. He only took the offer to Mr. Bell who already knew everything about it, and the ocer was accepted, whereas Mr. Bell had said that he did not even know Mr. Maneckchand and he knew him for the first time through Mr. Harvey.

There was no doubt that the amount of Rs. 5,000 has been paid for putting through the transaction, but to whom it was paid Mr. Maneckchand would not say. "If it has been paid, am I not entitled to say it could not have been paid only to an officer who had nothing to do with the transaction (Mr. Coldwell) but to the only officer who was in a position to put through the transaction.

"NOT DRIVING AT RANDOM."

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that if he had known to whom the amount was paid, he would have directly launched a prosecution against him. It was because he had not sufficient material at his disposal that he placed the whole matter before the Committee with a request to enquire to find out the persons concerned. If he had no information at all on this point, how did he guess that it was Maneckchand Jivraj who paid the commission? Again how did he obtain a search warrant for seizing the books of Maneckchand and how did he point out a particular entry of Rs. 5,000 in his books? All these facts clearly showed that Mr. Nariman was not driving at random but had some definite information in his possession.

MR. SYKE'S EVIDENCE.

Then coming to the evidence of Mr. Sykes, Mr. Nariman said, it was evident this witness tried to hoodwink the court, when asked whether he knew Mr. Kapoor at first he replied that he did not know anybody by that name. Then he asked whether it was Kapoorchand a supervisor from Punjab, that Mr. Nariman was questioning about. And all these evasive replies he gave, knowing full well that he was being asked about Bishambarnath Kapoor, whom he had for the last 13 years. Was it not quite possible that such a witness might even go to the length of giving false replies to the Council, when he was the acting S. E. thinking that nobody would go further into the matter, asked Mr. Nariman. Then again when the quotations were invited for the manufacture of bricks why was the lowest tender of Rs. 13/8 not accepted? Because, Mr. Sykes knew Mr. Kapoor and recommended him though he quoted Rs. 20 per thousand. Was that not favouritism? Mr. Nariman suggested that there was something more than favouritism between Mr. Sykes and Kapoor. When the latter's contract was terminated he put in a claim for Rs. 40,000 which was rejected three or four times both by Mr. Colabawalla and Mr. Harvey. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Sykes had three or four interviews with Mr. Harvey and the whole view of Mr. Harvey was changed and subsequently he sanctioned an amount of Rs. 16,500. When the Finance and Audit Department protested against this payment they put the whole blame on Mr. Colabawalla who had already left the B. D. D.

MR. KEEN'S REMARK.

Then Mr. Nariman referred to the following remark made by Mr. Keen, Audit Officer in 1923 in regard to the finances of the B. D. D. "As the position is becoming intolerable, I would respectfully request the Government to take some action in the matter". When same kind of remark came from critics like Mr. Nariman and others they were accused of perverse mentality, observed Mr. Nariman. Further he said that numerous other reports were made against the Development by the Financial Department but these were not placed before the Enquiry Committee.

"Supporting his allegation that contractors could not get orders unless commissions were paid to officers, Mr. Nariman referred to a bill of Valimahomed Hussein, which he said clearly showed that a 10 p.c. commission was deducted from it meant for officers. "I do say I have a legitimate grievance against the Government. They knew that some of my allegations were true and still merely to shield the Department on to save its prestige they have taken up an attitude not at all justifiable" said Mr. Nariman.

"SHADY TRANSACTIONS."

Mr. Nariman then dealt with what he described as 'shady transactions' of B. D. D. Before 1923 the firm of Gannon and Dunkerley could not get any contracts at all from the Department. But simultaneously with the inclusion of Mr. Owen, a personal friend of Mr. Harvey, as Managing Director of the firm, the B. D. D. came to think that the local sanitary fittings were unfit for their chawls and decided to use "Adam's patent" the Agency for which had been secured by Gannon.

Though locally made fittings were used largely by the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the P. W. D. and thouy they were cheaper the B. D. D. thought they were unfit for their purpose. And after having done such things, how could Mr. Harvey complain if his critics took such a view of his conduct as reasonable men would like.

In another instance when quotations were invited for tanks, Messrs. Gannon and Dunkerley quoted the lowest rates Rs. 90 per tank which was naturally accepted. If this contract had been put through they would have suffered a loss of Rs. 15,000. Later on for other tanks their rates of Rs. 125 were accepted and their previous contract at Rs. 90 was scrapped as, not required. To what conclusion could a reasonable man come to except that Gannon and Dunkerley were asked to quote low for the first contract by the officers of B. D. D. on the understanding that they would not be compelled to execute their contract.

PREPARATION OF RECORD ROOM.

Then again in connection with the construction of the record room at the Head Office given to Vali Mahomed neither the original contract nor any other records in connection with the same had been produced. The only paper produced was some calculation made by Vali Mahomed which showed that 10 p.c. of the contract amount had been paid to an officer and that Rs. 106 had also been paid to Kishen Singh.

In another instance an officer of the Department asked Valimahomed to change the rates in one of his bills and increase it by about Rs. 600 and that amount was taken by the officer. The prosecution however had not challenged but they had suggested that the officer concerned must have been Captain Carmichael, that he was a "Bengali convert, and that he had even absconded with some Government money. But he turned out to be not a Bengalee convert, continued Mr. Nariman, but an Irishman.

And even though he tried to run away with the Government money he had been sheiled by the Department, and when a critic made an allegation against the Department he was said to be of perverted mentality.

Further hearing was adjourned to Saturday.

SHE WAS NO MINOR GIRL

ACCUSED BROTHEL KEEPER LET OFF

One Rajubai was charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, with taking possession of a minor girl named Sundrabai Rupa for the purpose of prostitution.

According to the prosecution the girl was under 18 years. She was found in the brothel of the accused earning as a prostitute, by Mr. Hakim, Sub-Inspector of Police of the Special Department, during a raid on the brothel in the middle of October last.

The defence argument was that the girl was not under 18 years and she was not living in the brothel of the accused, but visited it sometimes of her own accord, and the accused had no control over her earnings. The prosecution produced the evidence of Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, to the effect that the girl was only 17 years old, but the learned Magistrate from the evidence of the girl herself and other witnesses disbelieved that and held that the girl must have been at least twenty years old. His Worship also held that the accused had not taken possession of the girl within the meaning of Section 373 of the I. P. C. and acquitted her.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. K. R. Bhende, pleader, defended the accused.

MURDER OF A NEW-BORN CHILD

CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT

A cold-blooded and brutal murder of a newly born male child was committed by some persons which was a subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Friday. It appeared a mason was walking along Elphinstone Bridge, near Parel, on Thursday, when he was attracted by a crowd of people. On going to the spot he found the dead body of a newly born child which was exposed. It was lying in a blood curdling state as both his hands and legs were cut off and the stomach was also cut open by some sharp instrument. The body was removed to the morgue for inquest where medical examination showed that it was a full-term child. The external cord was torn. Intestines had come out from the incised wound. The right eye-lid was removed and the eye-ball was separated. The cause of death was asphyxiation and haemorrhage following wounds. The jury returned a verdict of murder by some persons unknown to the jury.

SPIRITING AWAY GIRL FOR PROSTITUTION

THREE WOMEN TO STAND THEIR TRIAL

Three women, Vitabai, Radhabai and Muktabai, the last-named a brothel-keeper, were placed before Mr. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, on a charge under Section 373 of the I. P. C.

The prosecution case is that about four months ago one Fatmabai brought a girl named Housibai from Poona and kept her in her room for some time, but afterwards made her earn as a prostitute. After living with Fatma for some time the girl one day ran away with a view to return to Poona, but she missed her way and reached Worli. At the Worli railway station she was found crying by a European gentleman who handed her over to the police. The girl then made a statement to the police in consequence of which the three accused were arrested and charged as above.

The girl was married to a Maratha tangawalla at Poona, but frequently ran away from her husband's place. So when she went away from his house on the last occasion, her husband did not make any inquiries. He was, however, informed about her by the Bombay Police in the month of November last and brought down to Bombay.

His Worship, after considering the evidence, charged all the three accused under Section 373 of the I. P. C. and ordered them to stand their trial at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association will be held at the Association's Hall, Marwari Bazar, to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to welcome Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta on his successful travel in Europe, America, Japan and China, and on his being elected to the membership of the New York Cotton Exchange. The Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas will preside.

BOMBAY RACES

SECOND WINTER MEETING

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE.
- NOMAN .. 1
- LEINSTIN .. 2
- RAJEB .. 3

2ND RACE.
- HABOOB .. 1
- APPLES .. 2
- WHITE SILK .. 3

3RD RACE.
- THE FLIVER .. 1
- FIRST PRIZE .. 2
- GOLDEN CHARM .. 3

4TH RACE
- ARLEHME .. 1
- FLYING STEVE .. 2
- SANTOCK .. 3

5TH RACE
- WELDON .. 1
- FERDINAND .. 2
- SHAMSUZZAMAN .. 3

6TH RACE.
- PROSE AND VERSE .. 1
- NOUGAT .. 2
- FREE FROM CARE .. 3

7TH RACE.
- PORTSOY .. 1
- VESINGTON PLANET .. 2
- ULSTER ALLY .. 3

8TH RACE
- MANECK BEG .. 1
- GHAZUWAN .. 2
- ARAB PRINCE .. 3

DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

NO ADMISSION TO MARRIED CANDIDATES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of India announce that entry to the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, will not, in future, be open to boys who are already married. A parent or guardian, when submitting an application for a boy's admission to the College will be required to furnish a declaration to the effect that his son or ward is unmarried and that he will remain a bachelor while a cadet at the College, and also while a cadet at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The filming of Alexandre Dumas' famous love classic, "Camille," as the latest starring vehicle of Norma Talmadge, for First National has given to the screen a variety of settings that are said by the foremost interior decorators to be the acme of luxury and comfort.

"Camille's" boudoir, as visualized in the picture, is declared to achieve the ultimate in richness of decoration and furnishings, from the beautiful bed, with its black satin spreads and pillows, to the smallest articles in evidence.

The celebrated "Lady of the Camellias" Persian bath, similarly, is a setting of rare beauty, with its striking tile and marble effects, its colourful decoration and its gorgeous draperies.

Other evidences of luxury are found in the ball room and gambling room which serves as the scenes of an elaborate entertainment attended by the most spendthrift group of merrymakers in Paris. The revel is featured by a "pageant of the sirens", in which popular beauties portray the notable heartbreakers for various periods in history.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Dec. 23
Previous Closing Rate	18.98
To-day's Opening Rate	19.14
Difference	+.16
To-day's Closing Rate	19.25
Difference	+.27

LIVERPOOL

	Dec. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	10.28
To-day's Opening Rate	10.33
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.40
Difference	+.12
Broach Expectation	382

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 23.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

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(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

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Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1927.

INDIA'S PARLIAMENT

The cry has gone forth from every nook and corner of the country for united action under the lead of one common organisation not only to carry on the boycott but every other activity necessary for bringing Swaraj within our certain reach. But while the wish for unity is universally expressed, few sustained efforts have hitherto been made to secure that unity. The inevitable consequence is that even for conducting the boycott on which there is so much unanimity no common All-India organisation has yet been brought into existence. Different opinions are expressed about the details of the boycott and about other measures to be tacked on to it to make it effective. It should be easy with a common organisation to co-ordinate all these measures. But as it is, there is every chance of the boycott taking different shapes in different quarters and, in consequence, of its being ineffective. It is a great pity that not even a meeting of the All-India leaders has yet taken place to concert common measures. This regrettable and unsafe position is wholly and solely due to the absence of a common political organisation for the whole country, accepted by all parties and communities. Now at least well-wishers of the country should make every possible attempt to secure such an organisation. The question then arises as to whether there should be a new organisation altogether or the Congress should be made more inclusive so as to be representative of all the interests in the country. The former alternative is not impossible. It should be possible, for instance, to establish a National Convention consisting of representatives of the Congress, the Legislatures and other political bodies. At least such an organisation may be brought into existence without any delay. But this can be no substitute for a united Congress. A Convention of the kind mentioned above is invaluable for registering the opinion of the country in great emergencies, but has never been successful in sustained agitation. The Congress, on the other hand, is better organised for action and has great traditions of service, which appeal to the public. All that is necessary now is to bring back to the Congress those who seceded from it about a decade ago and to widen and deepen that contact with the masses which the Congress has recently acquired.

How to re-unite the Congress is, therefore, one of the most important questions before the country. A re-union is possible either by the fusion of all the parties in the country or by a judicious co-ordination of their programmes. A fusion of parties, that is, evolving a common programme is no longer an impossible proposition. The differences in the present rival programmes are not fundamental, and are due less to principles than to old prejudices. The prejudices are slowly wearing away, but may be some time in entirely vanishing. Till then we may have to be content with a near approximation to a fusion of parties. But it is perfectly possible to-day for all parties to work together and thereby secure the maximum co-ordination of their activities under the aegis of the Congress. What is necessary for such co-operation is that all those who accept the creed of the Congress should agree to join and remain in the Congress whether they are in a minority or a majority at any particular time. If they are in a minority they should assert themselves with all their might and main in the Congress and outside but in a spirit of amity and comradeship. They may then find that they are not ineffective minorities, that they make their influence felt on the majority, which may not always remain a majority. It is thus that the Swarajists worked with mighty odds against them in the beginning. But they persevered and won. Here is a lesson for minorities in the Congress. It is, of course, understood that the minorities should be free on grounds of conscientious objections to propagate their views and to act up to them when they think it essential. Minorities may not be permitted such a right in any particular party but in a vast body like the Congress which is desired to represent all parties—as if it were meant to be a kind of miniature of the entire politically conscious section of the country—minorities should be permitted the right in question. And, as a matter of fact, this right has already been exercised by the Swarajists and the Responsivists. Under this plan the Congress will be a federation of all parties, all working together where they agree, but in their own spheres and in their own ways, to the extent they do not agree. The main advantage of this plan is that, when various parties are associated together, the points of difference must necessarily be minimised and the way is smoothed for a possible fusion of parties in the future. The plan also accustoms persons to agree to differ. The most urgent lesson that Indians need to learn to-day is not so much to think and act uniformly but to co-operate in spite of differences. We should be happy, indeed, if all parties could compose their differences and work the same programme. But till this happy consummation comes about the Convention may be established that every Indian who accepts the Congress creed should be a Congressman, that he should think it as unpatriotic to disown the Congress as to disown his country merely because he finds himself in a minority. The Congress should be the Parliament of India like the Parliament of England which nobody disdains to enter on the ground that he has only a few on his side. We are happy to find from the replies to the questionnaire we circulated among leaders regarding a united Congress that many have whole-heartedly approved of the suggestion that we have discussed above. They include, among others, well-known leaders like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Ranchhodlal Amritlal, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Kabraji, Mr. Dutt, M.L.A., Mr. Syed Murtaza, M.L.A., and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

We have said that all those should join the Congress who accept its creed. Many have objected that the present Khaddar franchise stands in their way. But that well-intentioned franchise has been found so unworkable that it is now practically a dead letter. Its removal at the Madras Congress is a foregone conclusion. Some have also objected to the creed of the Congress on the ground that it admits of unconstitutional methods of agitation. Whether the objection is valid or not depends upon the meaning of "constitutional agitation." So scrupulous a constitutionalist as the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale has publicly stated that constitutional agitation includes even passive resistance and non-payment of taxes. The Congress has never contemplated anything beyond such measures. A few object to the creed on the ground that it does not ask for complete independence. But Swaraj or Dominion Status carries with it the right of seceding from the Empire. The creed, as it is, is unassailable and as wide as it is possible to make it. It would be wise not to quarrel with the creed but to make the Congress and its programme worthy of the creed. The Madras session has an opportunity to take the lead in making the Congress and its programme acceptable to the whole nation. We earnestly hope this session which meets at a most critical juncture will not miss the opportunity.

BRITISH IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

A very large portion of the King-Emperor's speech in proroguing Parliament was devoted to the narration of how far steps had been taken to strengthen the bonds of the Empire and to act up to British Imperial responsibilities. After a passing reference to the Simon Commission from whose counsels His Majesty earnestly trusted "a system of Government might grow which would give contentment to the people of India" and strengthen the bonds of his Empire, His Majesty turned to the question of the value of inter-Imperial conferences, the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, the Anglo-Egyptian conversations and the non-acceptance of the British proposals at Geneva in regard to disarmament. The policy of the Government in power in Great Britain as reflected in the King's prorogation speech cannot afford hope to the radically-minded section of the British people that they will be freed from Empire commitments. Strengthening the defences of the Empire spells for the British taxpayer further burdens of taxation. The energy with which certain peripatetic members of the Baldwin Cabinet are busy finding out how far a portion of the financial responsibility for Empire defence can be shifted on helpless India is an indication of their concern that even amongst the Tory politicians and the Tory Press the costly business of further strengthening of Empire defences finds at times very lukekwarm reception. The "Daily Telegraph" commented recently in scathing tems on the stupendous expenditure involved in the building up of the Singapore naval base. The American Press looks with grave disfavour upon the British policy of spending colossal sums of money at Hongkong to make it a convenient military and naval centre in the Pacific for purposes of Imperial defence. Britain proclaims loudly that she will be "no party to the race for armaments", but her disarmament proposals at Geneva were eloquent of her anxiety that others, America in particular, should not enter the race at all while Britain herself was determined to keep at the head permanently in this inevitable competition. Tory international policy means that the nations of the world must flounder "in the Devil's vat" of an "armed peace."

FRANK OPPONENTS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's analysis of the position of the British Labour Party in regard to India and of the possibilities of India receiving fair and honourable treatment at the hands of a Labour Government should prove an eye-opener to those of our politicians and publicists who are afraid to preach the doctrine of self-assertion and self-reliance in the present national expression of disgust against the insult of the Simon Show—because British Labour "bosses" may be offended. Pandit Jawaharlal, after personal contact for a considerable time with Labour manoeuvres to "Samjao" India, is convinced that the MacDonalds and Lansburys are "over-fond" of giving expression to their "sympathy and cordiality" towards India but he notices that "in no single instance has this effusiveness been translated into action." His apprehension that a future Labour Government if it comes into power "will be as objectionable to the Indian people as Lord Birkenhead and Company" is widely shared in this country. Pandit Jawaharlal's remark that it is preferable to have "frank opponents" like the Tories to deal with is a very useful reminder to us at this particular juncture that it is in the long run easier for India to deal with avowed enemies of the policy of allowing her real freedom, than with "friends of India" whose sanctimonious concern for us is annoying and dangerous as it induces us to nourish false hopes.

GRAHAM ON THE I. M. S.

ASSERTS EUROPEANS MUST REMAIN FOR GENERATIONS

(BY DR. S. K. VAIDYA).

Only a few days ago I had concluded my series of articles reviewing the reports of Col. Needham and Sir Norman Walker on Medical Education in India, and I had looked forward to a short period of rest from my labour of love—a self-imposed task—; but fate has decreed otherwise. Lieut.-Col. J. D. Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, has now followed in the wake of Sir Norman Walker to lend support to the British theory that the Indian Section of the I.M.S., is not yet fit to take on the onerous duties of the State Medical Services, even partially, in accordance with the plan of graded and limited Indianisation. Bewailing the 'uncertainties' introduced by the Public Services Commission and the Reforms, in the Indian Empire Souvenir, Lieut.-Col. Graham proceeds to say;—"The result has been that this grand old service—truly a medical "sevice d'elite"—threatens to pass into a state of rapid decline from inability to recruit the type of officer it has so long known. The Indianisation of such a service to a fixed percentage on a time scale, must help to hasten this decline, as no Indian recruitment at the present time on such a scale and at such a space, can hope to take such cognisance as 'it' ought to, of selection by merit. Some of the best "friends of India" as well as of the Service are firmly of opinion that the for next 'generation or so,' India will want the very best type of European that the Home school can produce in order that the 'influence and example of much that is past may not be forgotten before it is too late. If such man are welcomed and treated well, then much may still be done to avert this declension."

PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL.

We in India ought to be profoundly grateful to the powers that preside over our destinies and decide everything for us from day to day, for showering on us 'Friends of India" from all quarters of the world. First we made the acquaintance of "our friend," Katherine Mayo, the author of 'Mother India'; then came Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham and now comes forward Lt-Col. Graham in the same guise. Every one of them without exception assumes such an innocent pose of sympathy for India and speaks but rather freely—you know it must all be done in the interests of the poor Indians—that we are almost tempted to think that they believe themselves to be the friends of India.

Col. Graham fights with the decision of time-scale-Indianisation of the Medical Services in accordance with the recommendations of the Publi Services Commission and he is out to put a stop to even. this limited reform for a 'generation or so' in order to avert the rapid decline of the "grand od service—the service d'elite" (he means the I.M.S.)—, because of the recruitment of the Indians into the service, according to the agreed-upon time scale and percentage. Sir Norman Walker bewailed of the passing of the connection of the I.M.S. with the education, and now Col. Graham bewails the decension of the I.M.S. in 1927, because of the Indianisation of the Service, since the Reforms, which were granted only in 1921. Col. Graham ought to know, and he ought to say so frankly if he is honest, that during the last six years the numbers of additional Indians admitted into the Service which has seven hundred and sixty-six posts reserved, could not possibly have made any impression on the general colouring of the service.

BOGEY OF THE INDIANISATION.

It is very painful to have to say that Col. Graham has created a bogey of Indianisation in order to keep the I.M.S., as the Europeans' preserve. Col. Graham wants the world to believe that he is the Friend of India and therefore it falls to our lot to expose him and show him up for what he is viz:—not a friend but a terrible fraud. Will he be good enough to answer, what he and his European colleagues forming the Service d'elite were doing all these hundred and fifty odd years? I ask, if that century and a half did not enable them to put their house in order and did not keep them ready to avert a decline, how is he going to arrange about it in a mere 'generation or so' during which he desires to attract the very best type of European from "Home" schools for the service? We must tell him very clearly that all this bombast about the interest of India only means in practice loaves and fishes for the unemployed and often unemployable British recruit. That is exactly what we in India

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN STATES AND THEIR TREATIES.

HOW THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE TACKLED

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

II.*

In his speech at Rajkot the Viceroy promised that the personnel of a small expert Committee to exmine the Problem of the States would shortly be announced.

This Committee is "first to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and Sanads and usage, sufferance and other causes; and, secondly, to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make any recommendations they may think desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment."

WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS.

The Committee will be faced by a wide range of problems. They have to consider first the constitutional position of the Princes a problem which has vexed the experts in International Law for more than a generation. They must examine the intricacies of the treaties and pronounce judgment on the degree to which these teaties have been modified by usage or sufferance. They must inevitably discuss the political future of the States, and the political justifications for Governmental interference in the internal affairs of the States. They must deal with a huge range of economic problems varying from the more trivial questions of posts and telegraphs, to the questions of the amount of the States' contributions to the taxes imposed by the Legislature of British India, and the justice of those contributions.

Not only are the problems in themselves difficult, but they are of the type to which mere enquiry can provide no answer. The answer must come from the judgment and decision of the experts of the Committee. The judgment on the constitutional question must be that of persons with a thorough knowledge and understanding of all the problems involved. It must be the judgment of the expert lawyer rather than of the politician.

In the same way on the economic issues the questions involved admit of no easy and ready solution. There is no simple body of statistical evidence, which, once obtained, settles the question. The economists on the Committee must be capable of drawing their own conclusions from incomplete, and in some measure inconclusive data. Such judgments cannot be made by any except those who are accustomed daily to draw conclusions from such evidence. The economists must in short be experts and not dabblers.

If the body is to be of compact and workable dimensions its membership should not exceed five. To those accustomed to the large Commissions of recent years this may seem small. But it should be remembered that some of the most efficient and decisive of Commissions have been as small or smaller. The Samuel Commission on the Coal Industry numbered no more than four members. It will no doubt be argued that a Committee of five makes it impossible for all the necessary interests to be represented. There must be at least one representative of the States, preferably two; one a Prince, one an administrative official of long experience. There must be a representative of the British India Legislature. An official representative of the British administration is essential. We need at least one expert lawyer and one expert economist. Finally, a strong

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous article appeared on the 21st instant

Notes of the Day.

Common Struggle.

There will be considerable regret amongst Congress delegates at Madras that they have missed the unique honour of welcoming one of the most distinguished of Far Eastern visitors who intended to attend the Madras session, owing to Madame Sun Yat Sen's being unable to make arrangements to come to India in time for this year's Congress. This valiant fighter in the cause of Chinese freedom has, however, sent a message to the Indian people with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whom she met at Moscow. Madame Sun Yat Sen gives India the assurances of her "deepest sympathy and interest in the national struggle." She observes that "for her it is but another phase of a common struggle against Imperialism." This penetrating remark indicates how thoroughly Chinese national leaders appreciate the importance of the Indian national movement. The one bond which should unite all Asiatic nations is the common fight against forces which keep them down, looking upon Asia and her peoples as material for economic and political exploitation. It is interesting to note how Madame Sun Yat Sen, fortified with the consciousness of the innate justice of the people's cause in China, looks on without a feeling of despair at the present violent fratricidal struggle between warring military commanders in her own country.

Whose Fault?

In the report for 1925 of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India many a harsh assertion is made about the neglect of public health in this country and of movements for promoting it. India must be prepared, we are told, "to recognise that in virtue of her important commercial position she is an international offender—and a dangerous one as well—and in this spirit to set about tackling the problem which confronts her." The official suggestion is for the setting up of an organisation to confront the problem, an organisation "capable of utilising for such purposes the most recent discoveries of research" in regard to disease problems which are peculiarly India's. Indians have never been averse to suggestions for raising the standard of hygiene and sanitation in their country and for fighting disease problems. But the establishment of a new top heavy organisation in which the European members of the I.M.S. and a few foreign experts will have unlimited scope to experiment at the expense of Indian tax-payer is hardly likely to command the confidence of the children of the soil. The root obstacle in pushing forward health campaigns in India is the gross illiteracy of the population. Whose fault is it that education remains denied to them? Has not officialdom consistently opposed every more, right from the time when Mr. Gokhale's bill was rejected, to allow more money for education?

The Bhil Seva Mandal.

The work that the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, Panch Mahals, has been carrying on to restore these "aboriginal" people who are distributed in the several parts of India and whose collective population forms not a negligible proportion to the population of the country, to their rightful place in the life of society, is commendable. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, known to the Bhils as their "Thakkar Bappa" and his noble band of educated young men deserve congratulations on the way in which they have been pursuing the noble cause in spite of the formidable barriers of age-long prejudices. The crude primitiveness of the Bhils has been perpetuated by the unholy trinity of the orthodox, the usurer and the liquor vendor. The difficulty, therefore, under which the Seva Mandal has to work is, indeed, obvious But a perusal of the fourth annual report of the Mandal shows what a band of determined and self less workers could achieve.

"Indian Daily Mail" Annual.

The "Indian Daily Mail" Annual, 1927, is an elegantly got up production, packed with interesting articles by well-known publicists and profusely illustrated. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer writes on "Unitary or Federal India?", Sir Hari Singh Gour on "The Case for a Supreme Court in India", Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya on "My Impressions of Canada", and Latifa Schweitzer on "The Queen of Flowers." Two of the most interesting contributions are an illustrated article on "Experimental Psychology" by Mr. M. V. Gopalaswami and on Akbar, the well known Urdu poet. The artistic side is well represented by half a dozen coloured plates, being reproductions of well-known paintings and numerous black and white illustrations. The most impressive of the coloured plates is the one entitled "The Pious Conclave", a painting of the Moghul School. Altogether, the Annual is both instructive and interesting and well worth the price of one rupee.

MAHATMAJI IN MADRAS

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S ARRIVAL

ROUSING RECEPTION FROM SURGING CROWDS

REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS

(Free Press Special.)
MADRAS, Dec. 23.

It was not the men who had gathered to receive Dr. Ansari, the President-Elect met to-day on his arrival at the Central Station, but a surging tide of humanity uncontrollable. The sky was overcast, but there was no rain and the citizens turned out in hundreds from 6-30 in the morning. Some dislocation was caused by the change in the arrival platform made my the railway company.

People collected and entrance to the station was guarded. Volunteers, including a Ladies Corps, were lined up to keep back the flow which was increasing every minute. Distinguished leaders, who had come to welcome the leader from the North, were crowded out and had to content themselves by staying outside the platform and the station. Dr. Besant, glowing with enthusiasm, made her way through the crowds, though with difficulty.

As 7-30 a.m. advanced, the crowds began to become restive. Each tried to push in as near the gate as possible. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came ten minutes before the arrival of the station had to scale the railing to get in.

As the train was sighted shouts of "Bande Matram" "Allah O Akbar" and "Ansari ki Jai" rang the air.

As the President-elect alighted, he was garlanded and met by several leaders and the crowd raised the national cries over again not to stop for even a minute before the procession commenced.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee and the retiring President of the Congress accompanied Dr. Ansari as he left the Central Station for the motor car waiting outside.

There was tremendous cheering from thousands citizens as Dr. Ansari with his radiant face and with a nnumber of garlands made his way and got into the car.

MONSTER PROCESSION.

Immediately a procession was formed. At Moore Market Mrs. Sarojini Naidu joined the procession and threw rose flowers on Dr. Ansari and cried out "Ansari ki Jai," Dr. Ansari greeting her in return.

As the procession came near the Corporation, the President-elect was once again profusely garlanded by the Muslims and photos of Gandhiji were showered upon from the balconies which wer crowded en route.

The houses along the route were beautifully decorated with national flags and the people showered flowers and shed attar water as Dr. Ansari went along.

Near Egmore Station, the Ali brothers joined the procession. And just before the procession was to turn into the street leading to the Congress Nagar hundred lady volunteers came in front. They sang national songs and the Volunteer Band played music on the way.

After one hour and half the procession came to the Congress Nagar. The volunteers began welcome songs. Fromthere Dr. Ansari was taken to his residence where he was met by Hakin Ajmal Khan, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and the Hon. Mr. U. Rama Rao.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Working Committee of the Congress meets here at 3 p.m. to-day.

GANDHIJI ALRIGHT

TO SEE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS SHAPED

(Free Press Special.)
MADRAS (Congress camp) Dec. 23.

Asked about his health, Mahatmaji said he felt alright, although doctors told him he was collapsing and would be a corpse before he reached Madras. Asked if he was going through any heavy programme, Mahatmaji said he would see the resolutions of the Congress shaped and start on the 26th for Sabarmati.

MAHATMA GANDHI ARRIVES IN MADRAS

(Free Press Special.)
MADRAS, (Congress Camp) Dec. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Madras this morning.

To prevent the excitement of a public welcome, the Mahatma got down at Tondiarpet suburban station and motored to his residence.

By the same train arrived Miss Slade and Mr. Mahadeo Desai

IVIC ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT ELECT

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The civic address of welcome to Dr. Ansari, President-elect of the Congress, was read by Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, in the temporary absence of Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty the President of the Corporation.

Replying Dr. Ansari congratulated Madras on being in the forefront of Indian thought, but reminded them of the skeleton in their cupboard, namely the problem of untouchability. Unless this was solved. He warned, they would be treated as out-casts by all the nations of the world.--A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

THE WAY TO REACH INDIA'S GOAL

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed said that they would be nearer the goal if the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta on Hindu-Muslim differences were carried into effect.

Dr. Sachar Hussain remarked that even if some fortuitous combination of accidents in International politics gave them libetry, they would not be able to retain it without a truly national education. —A. P.

FULL TEXT OF ADDRESS.

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY.

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

A civic address of welcome was presented to Dr. Ansari this evening at the Council Chamber at 5 p.m. A majority of the Corporation Councillors were present including a few Europeans Dr Ansari arrived at the Hall accompanied by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawaarlal Nehru and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, in the absence of the President of the Corporation who was absent from the town conducted Dr. Ansari to his chair. He then introduced all the Councillors to Dr. Ansari who shook hands with each one of them.

There was repeated cheering when the Juticite Councillors namely O. Thanikachalam Chetty and Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar shook hands with Dr. Ansari. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty next read the address, which ran:

THE ADDRESS.

We, the President and members of the Corporation of Madras avail ourselves of this opportunity of your arrival in the premier city of the province as the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, to tender you a warm and hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Madras.

We congratulate you on your election to the high office of the President of the Indian National Congress of the country.

The problem of restoring harmony and good understanding among communities and various political parties is to be faced courageously and patriotically. We look forward with confidence to your period of office as President of the Congress for the restoration of amity among political parties.

Your past service to the nation, especially in the direction of promoting Hindu-Muslim unity in the North command our appreciation.

We wish you long life health and indominable courage in the work that lies before you in the service of the Motherland.'

The address was enclosed in sandalwood casket and presented to Dr. Ansari.

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY.

Replying, Dr. Ansari said: I am deeply grateful to you for the signal honour you have done me to-day. I am, however, not so vain as not to realise that it is not personal. Through me, the chosen servant of the people, you are honouring the great national institution, the mother of all political organisations in the country.—the Indian National Congress and what it stands for. Your appreciation of the humble services which I have endeavoured to render to that body and through it to the people of the country has touched me. I assure you that this generous gesture of yours would sustain me in my efforts to bring unity and concord amongst our people, one supreme need of the hour, the talisman which I am sure is going to overpower and overthrow the demon of discord which is thwarting our path to progress and hindering us from obtaining civic rights which we should possess as free citizens of a free country.

PAST MEMORIES.

Continuing, Dr. Ansari said: I feel, I am not amongst strangers but amongst sisters and brothers in more sense than one. It may be of some little interest to you to learn that your beautiful city is not altogether new to me. Indeed, it brings back to my mind some of the happiest memories when I was a resident at the Y.M.C.A. along with other Hyderabad fellow students in the year 1900 when I was appearing for B.A. examination (cheers). Further, I have vivid recollection of my sojourn at the Cop-

(Continued on next page.)

NOT A PACKED BODY

SIMON SHOW TO GO ON

SIR W MARRIS' SWAN(SONG

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

In bidding adieu to the United Provinces Council Sir William Marris made the following reference to the Simon Commission:—

"You have still two years of life before you. I hope that they may be very fruitful years. During that time you will have to take at least one very important decision—the decision whether to appoint a select committee of this legislature to assist in the inquiry which the Statutory Commission is to make. It is impossible for me to take my final leave of you without saying a word to you about that although the matter is one on which opinion is divided. You all know how feeling has been aroused by the decision to make the Commission a purely Parliamentary body and not a mixed Commission, including representatives of varied interests of India—a Commission of the ordinary type with which India has grown familiar. The composition of the Commission is a point on which public attention in this country has temporarily been concentrated to the exclusion of almost every other consideration however important. I think that is much to be regretted. I hope that I can understand and sympathise with the widespread disappointment felt about it. I can't understand the charges of ill-faith and cynicism which the hurtling through the air except indeed by remembering that when men are excited they do not reason clearly. Surely Parliament's decision, whether we like it or not, is intelligible and can be explained on logical grounds without any necessity for seeking unworthy motives. There is not a shadow of reason for supposing that the Commission is a packed body coming out with a mandate to find this or that. As far as Parliament is concerned, it is certain that such refusal will not fatally obstruct or hamper the inquiry which in any case will go on. It is certain that refusal means losing an opportunity of bringing advanced opinion in the provinces to bear upon the Commission in the most effective and representative manner, and to my mind it is also certain that if the United Provinces Council does make that refusal it will suffer in the estimation of all coolly thinking people."—A.P.

SOVIET CITIZENS' EXECUTIONS

MOSCOW'S PROTEST

THREAT OF "UNDERTAKING NECESSARY MEASURES"

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Moscow.—Mass meetings to protest against the executions of Soviet citizens at Canton have been held at Moscow, Leningrad and several Siberian cities. M. Chicherin thus concludes a long statement protesting against the executions: "These savage acts cannot remain unpunished. Soviets reserve the right to undertake measures deemed necessary."

STEAMSHIP SERVICE CANCELLED

The Russian Far Eastern Shipping Agency has cancelled its steamship services to all Chinese ports —Reuter.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA

THREE PERSONS DEPORTED

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Wellington.—Messrs. O. F. Nelson, E. W. Girr and A. G. Smith, whose names were mentionend prominently in connection with the recent enquiry into the conditions in Samoa have been deported from West Samoa for five, five and two years, respectively.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI PLEADS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

BROTHERLY RELATIONS-ONLY SOLID FOUNDATION

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

In an interview to the Press, Dr. Ansari emphasised the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and said that in his programme for the coming year he had given the most prominence to it. The Statutory Commission helped to bring into greater relief the question of communal unity.

For any political edifice we wish to rearin this country, said Dr. Ansari, the only solid foundation should be brotherly relations between various sections and communities.—Free Pres Special.

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG.

The following are Dr. Annie Besant's replies to the "Bombay Chronicle" questionnaire.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Questions.	Replies.
1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?	As an ex-President I belong to the Congress, having signed the creed. I have not considered the question in detail. I think the rule of wearing khaddar is unwise, but I conform to it as a condition of going to a meeting, though I do not wear it usually.
2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate their view and act up to them when they think essential to do so?	Yes; I think that all who desire to see India free within her own territories should be admissible, though they may dissent from the view of the temporary majority.
3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to improve the representative character of the Congress?	I thing that above is enough.
4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective?	Passing resolutions in all Legislatures and elected bodies in local Governments refusing to have anything to do with the Commission. Also the passing by the Congress, the Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the Home Rule Leagues of resolutions to appoint two committets, one to conduct the boycott campaign, the other to examine all available constitutions drawn up so as to make India a self-governing Nation and blending them into a single draft, presenting this to Parliament to be passed as a statute of the Empire.

"AVOID A SPLIT"

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEAGUERS

SESSIONS IN CALCUTTA

"CHANGE OF VENUE--NO REFLECTION ON PUNJAB"

BOOMBAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—"For reasons which I have already communicated to the Press, it has now been finally decided to hold the annual sessions of the League at Calcutta on 30th and 31st December.

On the eve of this sessions of the League, I want to make this fervent appeal to the Mussalmans of India to come to Calcutta in all their strength and to help to make the sessions of the League a real success.

I want to appeal to the Mussalmans of the Punjab and in particular to the President-Elect Sir Mahomed Shafi to try and avoid a split in the League at this critical juncture in the history of the country and our community. I might again emphasise the point which I have made clear, that the change of venue from Lahore to Calcutta is not in any way meant as a reflection on the Punjab. The Council arrived at that decision simply for reasons of convenience of the members and expediency.

I earnestly hope that the Moslem leaders of Punjab will not take upon themselves the grave responsibility of adopting a course of action which will in any way mar the success of the sessions or prejudice the best interest of the community."—A. P.

PRAYER BOOK CONTROVERSY

BISHOPS AT VARIANCE WITH COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Archbishops of Canterbury and York, after two days consultations with Bishops at Lambeth Palace, have issued a statement stating that it is impossible, within few days of the vote of the House of Commons, to take a just measure of its significance. Therefore, the Bishops have adjourned till the 11th January to have further time for thought and prayer. "We hope to submit considered propcsals to the Church Assembly and Convocations in February, but some word of counsel and reassurance must immediately be spoken. We believe that the recent decision of the House of Commons was influenced by avoidable misunderstandings as regards the character of the proposals. We cannot therefore take responsibility of accepting the vote as final. The House of Bishops has accordingly resolved to reintroduce a measure in the Church Assembly as soon as possible with only such changes as may tend to remove misapprehensions and make clear and more explicit its intentions and limitations."

The statement continues: "We ask that until the deposited Book is fully authorised by the Church, no one should avail himself of its provisions so as to make changes in the accustomed order of services We ask any clergy who have adopted usages which it would forbid to discontinue them for the sake of peace and unity in the Church."—Reuter's Special.

TRIBUTE TO THE "CHRONICLE"

The following message from Dr. Syed Mahmud for the Congress Number of "The Chronicle" was received too late for publication in that Number:—

"I am extremely sorry I could not comply with your request owing to ill-health to write an article for the Special Number of the "Chronicle" and that in spite of my promise.

The "Chronicle" is the only paper in India which has been consistent in its nationalistic tendency throughout the present communal strife. It is the "pet" of the country. It is a great pity that another number of the "Chronicle" cannot be issued from Delhi.

I send my greetings to the "Chronicle" and wish it more success.

The present situation in the country is simply deplorable. The boycott of the Commission cannot possibly be effective, unless steps are taken to end the endless communal struggle and strife. How it can be done must be the work of the Madras Congress this year. I have no doubt that this year's President will do his best to achieve this object in view. Mr. S. Iyengar has commenced the work well, let us hope Dr. Ansari will complete it."

REWARD OF DETERMINATION

ITALY'S RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini explaining the reasons for a return to gold standard recalled his speech in August of last year when he proclaimed his determination to defend the lira to the uttemost and brush mercilessly aside all opposing this work of salvation. His defence of the lira had been completely victorious. All depreciatory and speculative efforts had failed. Further improvement was possible, but not desirable because it would lead to periodi- [illegible] which would affect especially, in particular, A. P. [illegible]

on the State and the tax-payers. He added that the present rate of lira was remarkable because it corresponded with the world price of gold.---Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. V. SOUTH AFRICA

TWO DAY FIXTURE ENDS IN DRAW

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Benoni.—The two-day's match between South Africa and the M.C.C. which began on the 20th has ended in a draw. South Africa 86 and 305 for nine (Trotter 76 Palm 41, Freeman three for 58, Stevens three for 31). M. C. C. 323. (Holmes 128, Hammond 61, Legge 45, R. Morkel four for 63).—Reuter's Special.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" CHANGES HANDS

NEW JOINT PERSONAL OWNERSHIP

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The proprietors of "Daily Telegraph", of which Viscount Burnham is the principal, have arranged to dispose of it and subsidiary interests to Sir William Berry, Mr. Gomer Berry and Sir Edward Iliffe who are acquiring it for joint personal ownership. The new owners will assume entrol from ninth January. This date has been fixed in view of Viscount Burnham's departure to India on the Indian Statutory Commission. No change in politicel policy is involved in the transfer.---Reuter.

PROVISIONAL MODIFICATION OF CAPITULATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S MEMORANDUM

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cairo.—Provisional modification of capitulations, pending the holding of the international conference, is suggested in a memorandum prepared by the Foreign Ministry for submission to the Powers, the text of which has been published by newspapers.

The memorandum recommends the increase of the powers of the mixed Courts regarding criminal affairs, addition of Judges-Assessors to the criminal court, and the creation of a small court of appeal to deal with urgent appeals.

"Al Ahram" interviewed several representatives of the Capitulatory Powers, who were confident that they would be able to persuade their respective countries to meet the Egyptian request.—Reuter.

PROMINENT POLISH ATHLETE SERIOUSLY INJURED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Warsaw.—Bodies of nine persons were reduced to ashes and 15 persons were seriously injured, the former including Feayer, one of the most prominent Polish athletes, while doing rescue work at the great fire at Dzikow Castle, near Cracow, in which a valuable collection of Old Masters and relics of Polish and Austrian history were destroyed.—Reuter.

PATNA MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION

'BOYCOTT DETRIMENTAL TO MUSLIM INTERESTS

PATNA, Dec. 23.

A meeting of the Mussalmans of Patna City after Juma prayers in the Madrasa mosque to-day, passed a resolution that having regard to the present condition of the country, the boycott of the Statutory Commission would be ineffective, impolitic and detrimental to the best interests of the country in general and of Mussalmans in particular.—A. P.

KELKAR'S ATTITUDE AND PROPHESIES

"HE WOULD JOIN BOYCOTT AT RIGHT MOMENT"

CAUSTIC REMARKS AGAINST CONGRESS AFFAIRS

POONA, Dec. 23.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. N. C. Kelkar said he was extremely sorry to find himself unable to attend the Congress Session at Madras, but sometimes personal reasons over-ruled public exigencies. He was deeply engrossed every minute of the day to see through the Press his second and concluding part of the biography of Lokamanya Tilak, a work which would extend over 1,200 pages and which he must finish printing before leaving for the Assembly Sesion. No one week had been so precious to him as now.

Regarding the boycott movement Mr. Kelkar had already made it absolutely clear that unless the stipulated status and authority were conceded to the legislative committees, he would join the boycott movement at the right moment. Meanwhile, he was watching with interest the recent developments about some new proposals reported to have been made by the Viceroy, to such as shared his confidence. He had already prophesied in the "Kesari" that the Commission would somehow succeed in conciliating public opinion so that the disgrace of its boycott might be apoided.

With regard to the Labour Party's attitude Mr. Kelkar said that he could clearly see its difficulty, having committed itself to the Commission and yet deeply sympathising with the aspirations and sentiments of self respect of Indians, and in his opinion it behoved Indian leaders to make constructive suggestions which would help the Labour Party to help Indians without compromising its own position.

"CRACKED KETTLE" AGAIN.

As regards the Congress Mr. Kelkar was of opinion that one thing on which it should concentrate its attention and energy this year was to hammer out a tentative scheme of a Round Table Conference if not a Swaraj scheme itself. He felt justified in calling the present unity on the boycott a "cracked kettle" so long as responsible committees, with full powers had not been appointed by the different political parties with stern determination absolutely to abide by whatever those committees would decide in their conclaves with pactical unanimity. The spectacle was distressing enough already—of the split in the Moslem camp, the Liberals holding their own gathering as if the Congress did not exist. And if the Congress itself proceeding to invite the whole world to come under its banner without showing the required knowledge of human nature and without its readiness to relax its present restrictions and to evince a real Catholic spirit which could induce outsiders to come and join and recognise its authority as the premier political institution.

Far from this, he said, he would not be surprised if, at Madras, the Congress did nothing of that kind, and irrevocably isolated itself once more by proclaiming an impracticable, seemingly heroic and melodramatic attitude towards the world's affairs. Concluding, he expressed the fear that unless the different political parties moved with swift feet and yet with a fixed resolve to offer a united front to the Simon Commission and the Government they would find themselves in a perilous and humiliating position.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI IN MADRAS

(Continued from previous page.)

perhouse hotel when I came to Madras a second time, to attend the convocation. What enjoyable walks I used to have along the beach which is unsurpassed in beauty not only in India but anywhere in the world.

I, therefore, claim to be one of you and feel the cordiality and warmth of your welcome all the more and wholeheartedly reciprocate all your sentiments.

SPECIALITIES OF MADRAS.

Your presidency has always been renowned for its intellectual acumen its advancing philosophy, religion and art. Today, in every sphere of human activity, you are in the forefront of Indian thought. It is too early to predict judgment that history would accord regarding contemporary personalities but I would venture to predict that whatever credit would attach to the value of work done by men of the present generation. Madras would take preponderating share of credit for its illustrious sons.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Referring to the question of untouchability Dr. Ansari said: "So long as this question remains unsolved all your intellectual, political and civic advancement would count for nothing and we as people would be treated as outcastes by all nations of the world.

Concluding, Dr. Ansari said: As a medical man, I am greatly interested in hygine, sanitation, town-planning and recreation and exhorted Councillors to bestow urgent and serious attention on Public Health. Otherwise its steady deterioration and increase in general mortality would become great menace to our very existence as a nation.—Free Press Special.

C P MINISTERS LEAVE FOR MADRAS

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Messrs. Raghavendrao and R. M. Deshmukh, Minister, C. P. Government, left Nagpur to-day for attending the Madras session of the Congress.

Dr. Khare, Messrs. Abhyankar and Ogale also left for Madras to attend the All-India Congress Committee and the Congress session.—A. P.

BACK TO NON-CO-OPERATION

BABU S. S. CHAKRAVARTHY'S RESOLUTION

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

It is understood that Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarthy is giving notice of the following resolution to be moved at the A. I. C. C. meeting to-morrow:—

In view of the grievous situation in the country brought on by the suspension of all works for self-organisation, this Congress calls upon the people to go back to out and out non-co-operation and concentrate on the building of the National Congress, national education and Khaddar as essential preliminary to ny effective virile programme.

Rev. Ottoma of Burmah will support him.—Free Press Special.

RAIN IN MADRAS

(Free Press Special Service.)

MADRAS, Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

There were rains here again last night and there is also drizzling this morning.

MR. CHAKRAVARTI ARRIVES

MADRAS (Congress camp) Dec. 23.

(Free Press Special.)

Babu Sham Sunder Chakrvarti arrived here to-day. He travelled in the same train with Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji welcomed him as the editor of Basumati and wanted him to stick to it:

RECORD SANTA CLAUS' SACK

GREAT EXODUS OF HOLIDAY-MAKERS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Santa Claus' sack for 1927 will be fullest ever. 25 million letters and packages and two million parcels in the past week have passed through the post office at Mount Pleasant in North London which is the largest in the world. Extra Christmas staff of 1,500 ex-Service men has been employed to assist 6,000 regular sorters, all working twelve hours a day.

During Christmas-tide, there will be a great erodus of holiday-makers from London. 80,000 will spend Christmas in Northern and Eastern counties and 10,000 in the Midlands. A hundred extra trains will serve the South and 200 the West. Numbers are going to the Continent by duplicated service of boats, the trains and by air.

London's prospects of "White" Christmas have been doomed according to weather experts who predict plenty of rain and warmer weather than usual, but that there is likelihood of snow in Scotland and North.—Reuter's Special.

PHONE SERVICE THROUGHOUT EMPIRE

MARCONI SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS IN INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Early installation of commercial telephone service to all countries served by the system was foreshadowed by Lord Inverforth at the annual meeting of Marconis Co., which adopted the Directors report on the effects of reconstruction, recommending a dividend of six pence per share. Lord Inverforth drew attention to the Company's progress and said that hitherto the results of the South African and Indian Companies have given reasons for optimism. As regards the controversy of cables versus wireless, he said that nothing must be done to deprive special trading interests of the Empire of the advantages of the beam system.—Reuter's Spe-Special.

COAL AS DOMESTIC FUEL

COMMERCE MEMBER'S CONFERENCE WITH MINING FEDERATION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Sir George Rainy met the Indian Mining Federation yesterday when the popularisation of coal as a domestic fuel, and reduction of railway freight on soft coke were discussed. Sir George explained that he was not in position to announce any decision regarding the first point, but added that the question whether any reduction in railway freight was possible was under consideration.—A.P.

Sjt. Rajendra Nath Lahiri of the Kakori Conspiracy case has offered his hearty thanks to those countrymen who helped them with money to file their appeals through a letter written to his eldest brother Babu Manmath Nath Lahiri, from Gonda Jail, dated 13th December bearing post mork Gonda, 14th December.—Free Press.

LOCAL BODIES AND EXECUTIVE POWER

AHMEDABAD CITIZEN'S SUGGESTIONS

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

After the conclusion of the Gujarat Muslim Educational Conference this evening an address was presented to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah by the Talukdars of Ahmedabad district. The address which was read by the Thakore Saheb of Sanand drew attention to the abolition of the post of Takikar Settlement Officer who was in constant touch with the Talukdars and their raiyats and was in a real position to supply Government with correct information whenever any question relating to Talukdari estates arose for decision. The address, however, appreciated the sympathy showed by Sir Gulam Hussein to the cause of Talukdars while lending a busy and ready ear to the complaints of their raiyats.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL.

Replying, Sir Gulam Hussein said that the question of retention of the post of Talukdari Settlement Officer did not pertain to his department. If, however, case for the restoration of that post was made out, it would receive the attention of Government. Concluding the Minister for Local Self-Government thanked them for the appreciation of his work and said that it was his duty to mete out equal justice to all.

DIVESTING LOCAL BODIES OF EXECUTIVE POWER.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah then attended a tea party given in his honour. Mr. Ramri Munshi, a local pleader enlogise the services of Sir Gulam Hussein in the cause of local self-Government and said that they owed their present wide franchise and larger powers to him. Replying Sir Gulam Hussein said that local self-government was his favourite subject Various measures passed by him were designed to give wider powers to local bodies which it was their duty properly exercise. He was sorry to find that some of the local bodies were torn by factions and some of the civil fathers were defaulters in the payment of municipal taxes and that the power to punish such defaulters was not exercised by their colleagues. Concluding, he said that a suggestion had been made to him by a prominent citizen of Ahmedabad to divest local bodies of their executive powers which often led to corruption. He was willing to amend the act if the suggestion was widely supported.—A. P.

THE JULLUNDER GIRLS COLLEGE

NEEDS YOUR HELP

Pindi Das Chapras, Jalludur City write.

The Kanya Maha Vidyala Jullundur (Punjab) is the only institution in Northern India that has been imparting higher education to the girls free of charge and on purely national lines for the last 38 years. The Vidyalya enjoys by this time a country wide reputation and has been attracting students from all the various profinces of India including the Bombay Presidency. Girls even from such distant soils as Africa and Fiji have numbered among its students and all the notable leaders of the country and eminent educationists have from time to time spoken very highly of it. Mr. L. Dev Rajji, the pioneer and veteran honorary worker in the field of female education in the Punjab would soon be here to enlist the support and sympathy of the Bombay Public for the Vidyalya. The Maha Vidyalya mission deserves the best and most sympathetic consideration and active co-operation of all lovers of female education.

ADMISSION TO SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

(Free Press Special Service.)

MADRAS, Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

It is understood the Reception Committee has decided to sell tickets of admission to the Subjects Committee at Rs. 5 for the whole session. Tickets would however be sold only to the Reception Committee members and delegates to the extent to which accommodation is available.

"GURUGHANTAL" CASE

LAHORE. Dec. 22.

The Sessions Judge, Lahore, has upheld the conviction of Shamlal Kapur, Editor of the Urdu weekly "Gurughantal" under Section 153 A, I.P.C., but reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. The conviction under Section 292 I.P.C. has been quashed.—A. P.

THE LATE MR. PRITHWIS CHANDRA RAY

(Free Press Special Service.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta to-night, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari presiding, a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, formerly Editor of the "Bengalee", who, it was recorded, had contributed greatly to the uplift of India by his activities in various spheres of public life.

It was also resolved to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Ray in a fitting manner, and a Committee, with Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari and others on it, was formed to take the necessary steps.—A. P.

The All-India Economic Conference will hold its session at Lucknow on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January, and will devote a special day to the discussion of the Reserve Bank Bill.—A. P.

The New Year's Honours will be published on January 2nd.—A. P.

GRAHAM ON THE I. M. S.

(Continued from page 8.)

know and it is our bounden duty towards the foreign delegates, who attended the recent Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine in India, to warn them against taking Col. Graham at his own valuation.

Why does not Col. Graham tell the foreign delegates that India is a British bureaucracy-ridden country, that the Indians are a subject race and the recruitment to the Indian Medical Service is entirely and solely in the hands of the British? Why does he not tell them that the Indians have no voice in either the management or the policy of the Service and that all the administrative posts of any consequence are without exception in the hands of the British? And if India of to-day—please remember, India after one hundred and fifty years' practically absolute rule of so many Grahams of the Indian Medical Service is "a reservoir of infectious diseases and the "chief offender" in these sanitary matters, then the Grahams stand condemned from their own mouth, Col. Graham is the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and he ought to know that the Indian in the mass submits to all sanitary measures, as is amply proved from the working of the Vaccination Departments and the management of the various religious fairs, without any obstruction. He further knows that the masses have neither organisations nor power to oppose even obnoxious and vexatious regulations of his department, and still he is not ashamed to turn round and father the blame and shame of the mismanagement by the I. M. S. on to the poor voiceless Indians, on the ground of their superstition, ignorance and conservatism. The Indians are bound hand and foot by the selfish foreign bureaucracy and when they ask for the loosening of the tight bonds, just a little, by Indianisation of the Services—mind you, they only ask, I wish they were in a position to demand and dictate—Graham and his British brothers raise a hue and cry against the Indians, openly stamp them with the hall-mark of incompetency, and demand, in the name of international sanitation and public health, that the bonds be still further tightened. This is nothing new to me. It would appear as if the Walkers and Needhams and Grahams and even American Mayos have entered into a "League for the Suppression of the Aspirations of the Indian". I am not even mildly surprised.

INDIAN STATES AND THEIR TREATIES

(Continued from page 8.)

neutral Chairman, preferably an ex-Governor, an 'elder statesman,' to keep these disruptive elements in harmonious collaboration. That is already a Committee of seven, with both law and economies less strongly represented than we could wish, and an overwhelming preponderance of politics.

This argument has failed to allow for a not unimportant change which has recently taken place. There seems to have been a return to the traditions of the Nineteenth Century in the matter of Royal Commissions. In those days a Commissioner was expected to bring to his task not any special knowledge or preconceptions of the matter he was to investigate, but judgment, good sense, and the desire for justice. The result was a series of extraordinarily able and unprejudiced reports, showing a real public-spirited determination to arrive at a just conclusion, and with minority reports only in those cases where there was a real conflict of evidence and judgment. More recently it became the fashion to appoint to Commissions the very persons whose interests were at stake, on the ground that they alone could be expected to understand what was involved. This is like arguing that clearly a murderer can only be tried by men with a personal knowledge of the technique of murder, and the relatives of the corpse should also be upon the jury. This policy led in almost every case to minority reports, since the reports had to include the speeches for the prosecution and defence, as well as the summing up and verdict.

The appointment of Samuel Commission on the Coal Industry seemed to mark a definite return to the earlier system. Four members were appointed to the Commission an ex-Cabinet Minister as chairman, an economist with no specialised knowledge of the problems of the coal industry, a banker with great experience of army administration and a prominent Lancashire cotton manufacturer. These four produced in seven months a report which for real grip of the problems of the coal industry was incomparably superior to the vapourings of the earlier Sankey Commission, on which every interest had its champion, and every prejudiced its minority report or reservation.

THE NEW PRINCIPLES.

This new principle, or newly revived principle, has been followed also in the case of the Simon Commission. An attempt has been made to secure a body of men, distinguished and impartial, with no specialised knowledge of their subject, but of a proved ability to master the intricacies of a subject; to that body has been entrusted the task of hearing the evidence of those who are expert in the technical details of their problems and of forming a judgment on it. The verdict of such a body is bound to carry more weight than a reiteration within the covers of a blue book of views and prejudices which have been held and put forward, on one side or the other, in season, and out of season by the protagonists in the dispute.

If this principle has been followed in the case of the Simon Commission, it is not unlikely that it will be followed again. It is of course to be a Committee of experts and not a Royal Commission, but the word "expert" will probably be interpreted to mean a man who is expert in his own subject and not one who is intimate with the particular problem under discussion. It may be that in the case of this Committee there is less excuse than in the case of the Simon Commission for objecting to a purely English body. In the former case it is possible to argue that the question at issue is a question between the English and the Indian peoples, and that every Englishman must of necessity be, at least unconsciously, biased in one direction. But the most industrious critic could not advance this objection against the Committee which has to investigate questions which are at issue between one part of India and another, and there is no reason to suppose that an Englishman who has had no particular connection with either part, will have any preconceived judgments on the subject. But it may be questioned whether the other part of India, namely, British India is not a term of rather complex import. The adjustment of Financial and Economic relations may be an adjustment of the respective rights of British India and the Indian States; but so far as Political rights are concerned does not another interest than that of the subject people of British India and their future Rulers, when India becomes self-governing, enter into the problem? Frankly speaking the ascendency obtained over the States is an ascendancy originally obtained by the British in their own interests. The paramountcy of the Government of India is the paramountcy of the British Government, not intended when the silent process of acquiring was set up, to be passed on to the people of India.

(To Be Continued).

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG

REMOVE KHADDAR FRANCHISE.

There is a universal desire in the country that all political parties should present a united front to the Government who have affronted the country by the appointment of the Simon Commission. With a view to focuss public opinion on this all-important question of the mobilisation of all parties under the Congress Flag, a questionnaire has been addressed by the "Bombay Chronicle" to prominent persons of all political parties. We publish below the replies of Dr. Syed Mahmud and Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda, M.L.A.

Questions.	Dr. Syed Mahmud's Replies.	Rai Saheb Har Bilas Sarda's Replies.
1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the Constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?	There is nothing objectionable in the Congress Constitution to which exception can be taken by any patriot	Give up compulsory wearing of Khaddar and uniform continuous obstruction and non-co-operation. Congress must be open to all political workers—No-Changers, Swarajists, Liberals, Responsivists.
2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly National, i.e., inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views, but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate their views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?	It is certainly desirable at the present moment that all the parties, should unite to oppose this onslaught on our Motherland. But if all parties, some of whom differ with the Congress not only in methods but in principle, be allowed to remain in the Congress there would be no end of strife and struggle. All the time will be taken up in petty intrigues and no useful work can thus be done by the Congress. The proposal suggested in the question does not suit this country.	Yes.
3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to prove the representative character of the Congress?	The Congress as by far the largest political group in the country is sufficiently representative even at present. No doubt some ardent patriots like Mr. Jinnah or intellectuals like Mrs. Besant are not in the Congress, and this is a matter of great regret nothing can be achieved without a mass movement but Mr. Jinnah is opposed to any such movement. How can then it be helped?	In each province, a permanent paid official to visit every important town in the province once a year to popularise Congress may be appointed. Provincial Conference once in a 12 months must be held under Congress auspices. Character must be the test of fitness for holding local office in Congress Constitution.
4. What action, in addition to vigorous vocal protests and the formation of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Commission effective?	It is a matter of great rejoicing for us that even under the present conditions Hindus and Mussalmans have joined hands in this matter. The boycott can only be effective if there is no Hindu-Muslim problem to exploit. The Indian majority should learn a lesson from the Egyptian majority. The Indian minority is much to blame for the present situation in the country. But unfortunately "Indian majority is not generous at all" and freedom is not achieved without large heartedness and generosity on the part of the majority. A list of grievances, right or wrong, was presented to Zaghlul in Egypt at the time of Milner Commission and he without examining the list accepted them all and added some more concessions to the minority. And the result is known to the world.	Same as was done by followers of Zaghlul Pasha in Egypt. I think a leader should be appointed to direct operations. Mrs Besant or Mahatma Gandhi (or failing them Jinnah or Lajpat Rai).

ADVANTAGES OF UNITARY GOVT.

THE QUESTION OF MINORITIES

PLEA FOR GENERAL AND COMMON ELECTORATES

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S SWARAJ SCHEME

The following is the continuation of the draft Constitution of the Swaraj Scheme as framed by Mr. S. S. Iyengar:—

UNITARY GOVERNMENT.

The advantages of a Unitary Government are said to be (1) less expense, (2) less conflict between central and provincial authorities and (3) freedom from the domination of one community over another. The first is more imaginary than real; the second is largely avoidable by adopting an appropriate safeguard; and the third is wholly founded in error. On the other hand, the disadvantages of the Unitary system are obvious. In the first place, it is necessary to establish a system of government which will provide for the gradual inclusion of the Indian States. A free Federal India can easily fit into its system such States on the condition that, while they adopt in whole or in part one or other form of responsible government, they retain their full domestic independence of the Central Government. Unless in our scheme we find a place for Indian States with their histories and treaties and varied constitutions, it will be extremely difficult to make India a stable Swaraj India. The second advantage of the Federal system is undoubtedly the consummation of that provincial autonomy to which everyone is naturally attached in a vast and varied country like India. In the conditions of India, which are in the minds of us all and which need not therefore be stressed, lasting equilibrium can best be maintained only by the grant of full responsible government to the provinces more or less on the Federal plan. In the third place, if the settlement which must come sooner or later between the British Government and ourselves, delays or diminishes a full responsible central government, the provinces will not have gained that advantage which they would have obtained on the basis of full independence in provincial matters but would continue to be, as they are now, in alien leading strings. In the fourth place, any dominant caucus, communal, political, or dynastic, ruling the Central Government of a Swaraj India will be able to disturb the equipoise more easily in a unitary system than in a federay system and might bring about the impairment or destruction of Swaraj as the history of the mediaeval governments in India illustrates. In the fifth place, neither neighbouring States, Indian or Asiatic, nor European States will on the Federal plan be able to dominate India as a whole even if they continue to get the members of the Central Executive Council under their influence.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

In the sixth place, communities, religious or other, cannot exist, and indeed must give up any such hope, as politically distinct communities if they accept the rule of democracy which after all is the rule of the majority. Let us realise that a too anxious attempt at protection of minorities against majorities only serves to defeat its own purpose and either retards or prevents that fusion and meg of communities into a single secular and homogeneous nation which shall be scrupulous alike in the safeguarding of freedom of conscience and of religion and in keeping the civic and political activities of a nation free from the serious disturbances due to the intrusion of sectarian zeal or religious antagonism. It should not matter to us, therefore, which community, religious or other, is or will be in a majority and in which province.

Lastly, and above all, a highly centralised government leads always to exploitation and often to wars. A Federal Democracy is a much better safeguard against the springing of ambitious oligarchies, comercial or militarist. In the nature of things a Federal Democracy is of a higher order and is on a higher plane than a strong centralized unitary Government democratic more in form and theory than in actual working and result. For, the former has as its roots the largest possible self-government and the largest possible justice, freedom and equality. Perfect and equal circulation in the extremities is necessary for the permanent well-being of a democratic state, particularly in Asia, with its geographical, racial and cultural peculiarities.

The truth is, the Eastern conception of Law as above the Sovereign, of Dharma as above the King, has made indigenous Indian and Chinese institutions democratic in operation though autocratic in form. (Manu, XII 50; Prof. Giles, Chinese Civilization, p. 41). The passionate plea through the ages for Dharma and Justice as the highest spiritual duties of man has made the Indians too democratic to be able to ive happily exceept in a perfect democracy or under a King who, through humility and strenuous self-examination, has conquered his senses and who is therefore the visible embodiment of the Law and Justice. (Manu VII. 39 to 46). "Justice, being violated, destroys; justice being preserved, preserves; therefore justice must not be violated, lest violated justice destroy us"; this has been a perpetual admonition to Indians. (Manu VII. 15). Therefore either a secular democracy with fullest regional autonomy or the autocracy of a self-controlled King, above whom Dharma shines as a star, has alone suited the psychology of India in particular and of the East in general. The latter is impossible to our modern minds and the former is therefore the only alternative. A Federal Democracy, therefore, is to India, with its immense distances and to the Indian mind with its sensitiveness, a far better expression of justice, and will therefore be far more successful than a unitary democracy with dependent provincial councils. The latter will not satisfy the passion for justice of Indians in each province, and will be held to be an immoral concentration of power. The centripetal and balanced federalism of Canada is however preferable to the perfect federalism of the United States or of Australia (2 Marriott p. 412).

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The spheres of legislation and of finance as between the Central and the Provincial Governments should undoubtedly be clearly defined, and the residuary power should as in the case of Canada be vested in the Federal Parliament. The view however of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and of others that the requirement of the Central Government's sanction to provincial legislation is not inconsistent with full responsible provincial government does not appear to be sound. The doctrine of previous sanction cuts not at the root of provincial independence and development but it is open to the objection that it is ous in principle, for it makes a fully elected provincial legislature subordinate to an executive government not responsible to itself. Its application, as our experience has demonstrated, has been only conducive to endless dilatoriness, obstruction and the imposition of a secret and externanl control. In short, if it is frequently exercised, it will be destructive of any scheme of full responsible government in the provinces.

As the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee rightly says it is vital to any scheme of provincial autonomy that the finances of the provinces must b be separated from those of the Central Government. Some of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee appear to me to be sound and should be embodied in the Swaraj Constitution. Beyond however laying down certain general rules governing the financial arrangements of the Commonwealth and the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments, it were a fruitless expenditure of time and an invitation to pedantic controversy to attempt to provide in detail for all those matters which are now dealt within parts (ii and iii) of the Devolution Rules. Opinions will differ as to what taxes should be assigned to the Federal Government and what to a provincial government, just as they will differ as to which should be, for legislative purposes, a provincial subject and which a central. In these matters, there can be no question of finality or of theoretic perfection. As the Taxation Enquiry Committee points out, there is no federal government in which the distribution of tares between the central and provincial governments is based on considerations of pure theory. The Parliament of Swaraj India therefore can and should with the consent of provincial legislatures alter any scheme of distribution which may in the first instance be embodied in our Constitution.

The disputes between the Central and the Provincial Governments are easily avoided by a provision that no act of the Central Legislature shall be open to question in any legal proceedings on the ground that it affects indirectly or inferentially only a provincial subject.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Is it necessary that the Swaraj Constitution should provide minutely for every possible subject or case? The declaration of the fundamental rights of the Indian nation as against others and of Indians themselves as against their Government must indeed form the most important feature of the Constitution. We must provide fo rthe fullest control over the services and for the transfer to Free India of the existing jurisdiction of the present government in relation to Indian States. For the rest, the Constitutions Acts, of the several Dominions as well as the Constitution of the United States furnish us with most useful models. And on most matters, the Irish Free State Constitution, the British North Americea Act and the Commonwealth of Australia Act are as good teachers as any. Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill and the draft bill sent to us by Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the Independent Labour Party rightly follow them. It will be quite sufficient, if, in addition to the declaration of rights, we approve of an outline of a Constitution embodying a full Dominion Status.

By far the most important points to be settled, relate to the electoral qualifications, the formation of constituencies, the formation of provinces and the Constitution of the Legislatures.

The strength of the Provincial and Central Legislatures should be very largely increased.

The strength of the Senate should be fixed at one member for each million of the population of Free India as ascertainned at the previous census, in other words, at 247. The strength of the Legislative Assembly should be fixed at one member for each half million of the population of Free India as ascertained at the previous census, in other words, at 494. In the provinces, the strength of each Legislative Council should be fixed at one member for each two hundred thousand of the population of the Province as ascertained at the previous census. I should certainly prefer it should be at the rate of one member for each hundred thousand, but it may be objected to on the ground it would be very expensive.

(To Be Continued).

By this plan the unwieldiness and inequalities both in area and in the number of voters of the constituencies will be either eliminated or substantially reduced. A very large increase in the strength of the existing legislative bodies will meet the objections of the advocates of communal electorates and will result in a just redistribution of seats and in the satisfaction of legitimate political ambitions. Above all, the constituency and its representative will be much more in touch with each other and there will be real representation.

NO ROOM FOR NOMINATIONS.

Nominated officials and unofficials can find no place in the legislature of a self-governing country: they represent and are responsible to none but the Government. As our experience has demonstrated, the existing system of nominations has effectively retarded constitutional development, the formation of national character and the consolidation of public opinion. It has been responsible for more mischief than any single feature of alien rule. Nominations are, in principle and in actualities, the very negation of democracy and responsible Government and no legislature can function as a representative institution which contains officials and unofficials nominated, not by the people, but by the Government. Besides, nominations to a body for which elections are provided, corrupt everyone alike: the giver, the recipient, and the neighbour. A nominated member feels, as a gentleman, deeply indebted to the Government: he has been spared considerable expenses and trouble and the risk of defeat. And rarely, indeed he refrains from desiring re-nomination: his good behaviour is therefore ensured. Tact, character, energy and public spirit preferring the secret entrance become corrupted which, had they stormed the front gates of the fortress might have produced a great leader of men, a great statesman, a tribune of the people, a Gandhi or a Das. The nominated member's average neighbour in the council or in the district, often feels that he has foolishly chosen the arduous and expensive path of a contested election instead of the pleasant short-cut of paying court to the government: in such moments the seeds of corruption are sown in him. As to the giver, when the government discovers how much a nomination is coveted whether it is to the Council of State or the Assembly, to a Municipal Council or a Taluk Board, instead of adjusting itself to the elected representatives of the people, it adopts in order to defeat them, the cheap and certain method of raising quite an army of concealed followers who, wearring the clothes of unofficials, are politically far more useful to it than its standing army of highly paid officials. Without wholly elected legislatures, it is impossible to enjoy to any extent the benefits of self-government or to shoulder its responsibilities. Nominations, therefore, should not be permitted to continue to any extent or for any purpose.

GENERAL AND COMMON ELECTORATES.

The electorates should, without exception, be general and common electorates. Communal distinctions can neither be recognised nor perpetuated; for, they are destructive of democracies. Our experience since the Lucknow Pact has demonstrated that communal electorates are fraught with disaster as well to communal advancement as to national solidarity. The volume of opinion in favour of joint electorates among Mussalmans is distinctly on the increase. The interests of peace and order and active co-operation between Indian communities necessitates a common electorate which besides is the surest foundation of Swaraj.

Thanks entirely to the Montagu scheme, separate electorates by perpetuating communal distinctions have artificially deepened communal feeling till in less than a decade political parties have become religious sects full of mistaken zeal, misunderstanding and bitterness. Nor do separate electorates confer any protection upon minorities. For, a minority community must in order have an effective protective be in a majority in each legislative body, or must at least be in equal strength with the other community, which is a "reductio ad absurdum." Again, the communal electorate isolates the minority community and consolidates the majority community and instead of being a protection to the former is a source of danger to it. As has been said: "Minorities, as plain matter of fact, have under a popularly elected House of Commons no protection whatever for their legal rights." (McKechnie. The New Democracy and the Constitution p. 164). In one sense this is true; but the fallacy in this line of reasoning is the assumption that a majority is permanent and unchangeable and its sense of power will not be tempered by justice and goodwill, or weakened by its own internal differences. The fact is frequently overlooked that no power which is abused can escape the long arm of consequences. Paradoxical as it may seem the best protection for a minority is, for it not to harden itself into a sect and bulk insolation or attempt reprisals, but to work in the faith that it will soon become itself a majority or have its support. Each community has not a separate legislature of its own and its members go to the common legislature to work together with members of other communities; co-operation between members of several communities must therefore begin at the base of the common legislature which is the electorate. The mistrust of one another which finds expression in a separate electorate is a mistrust of the common legislative body itself. Confucious said: "If you mistrust a man do not employ him: if you employ a man do not mistrust him." And that saying might well apply to those who mistrust their fellow members belonging to the other communities and must not therefore enter the councils. On the one hand, a common electorate compels all the communities to co-operate together and eliminates the extremists who will exploit the communal differences. On the other hand, a candidate belonging to the majority community and competing with other members of his own community, desires to secure the vote of the minority community and becomes more humanised in the process. In that way, on the common electorate plan, every member of a legislature belonging to a majority community seeks to secure and retain the goodwill of the minority community and therefore to represent its views and feelings. When the balance is struck, it will be found that a common electorate distinctly favours the minority communities in India and a separate electorate decisively favours the majority community in India. Accordingly, the better mind of the Muslim, Sikh, Parsi and Christian communities has realised the wisdom of a common electorate.

As to Europeans in India, if they regard themselves as a community, not in, but of India, only racially and culturally different from the others, they should not claim a separate electorate. If, however, they claim to be the agents or representatives of the British people with interests adverse to those of the people of India they cannot on principle, be entitled to any representation. Those Europeans in India, again, who wish, or profess the wish, to help Indians in building up an Indian Democracy can have no objection to a common electorate as in that case they are certain to be returned. The case of Anglo-Indians cannot be distinguished from that of Muhammadans, Sikhs, Parsis or Christians and in their own interests they should welcome a common electorate.

TRANSITORY MEASURE.

No provision by way of separate electorates should, therefore, be made in the Swaraj Constitution for Mussalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Europeans, Anglo-Indians or others. But, as a transitory measure, a system of common electorates may well provide for reservation of seats in favour of all or any of the communities in India. Alternatively, the method of election by the single transferable vote may be adopted. But it appears to me, the better plan is, in Indian conditions, either the cumulative vote or the List system. By the former each voter is given a number of votes equal to the number of representatives to be elected and is allowed to distribute his votes in any way he likes giving one to a candidate, all to a candidate or otherwise. The List system, of which a definition has been attempted in the last chapter, is "now used for various elections in Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Ireland and most of the Cantons of Switzerland." It has been described by one writer as "the simplest and justest of the many systems that have been proposed" (Holt's Modern Government p. 158). Anyone of these

(Continued on next page.)

PATNA MUSLIMS' RESOLUTION

SIR SYED FAKHRUDDIN'S REJOINDER

PATNA, Dec. 23.

In reply to Mr. S. Sinha's letter in connection with the proceedings of the Conference of Bihar and Orissa Mussalmans on Sunday last, Sir Syed Fakhruddin who presided over the Conference says, "on perusal of the amendments you will find that the second amendment (dealing with Muslim propaganda in the resolution as finally passed) was dependent on the first amendment (which was also incorporated in the resolution and deals with the Mussalmans offer conditionally to reconsider their attitude towards boycott). The first amendment was therefore put before the second." Sir Syed Fakhruddin has sent Mr. Sinha copies of the original resolution, the two amendments and the resolution finally passed. The original resolution read: This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bihar and Orissa is of opinion that having regard to the present condition of the country boycott of the Statutory Commission would be ineffective, impolitic and detrimental to the best interests of the country in general and of the Moslems in particular."

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution as finally passed, incorporating the two amendments reads: This meeting of the Mussalmans of Bahar and Orissa is of opinion that having regard to the present condition of the country, boycott of the Statutory Commission would be ineffective impolitic and detrimental to the best interests of the country in general and of the Mussalmans in particular, and this meeting considers it necessary to declare that if the present condition of the country is changed and if a guarantee is given by the majority community as to the protection of the rights of the minority community, then in that event, the Mussalmans would reconsider their attitude towards the Statutory Commission but this meeting declares that up to the time a real settlement is not arrived at between the Hindus and the Moslems the Mussalmans should carry on their propaganda with full force and vigour in favour of non-boycott of the Statutory Commission and they should never give up their work relying upon promises and that if the Hindu brethren desire a real settlement with the Mussalmans they (the Mussalmans) should also move towards reconciliation and peace and that if a confidence for settlement is held the Muslim public should send their representatives with a definite mandate and these representatives should state in the said Conference that the Muslim public desires that in addition to political rights, the poor Mussalmans and those living in estates should be ensured a life of peace." —A. P.

OUR C. P. LETTER.

CAMPAIGN TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The propaganda for the boycott of the Statutory Commission is being carried on vigorously. The leaders of C. P. Hindustani and C. P. Marathi are touring the whole province, convening meetings and passing resolutions supporting the boycott of the Commission. It is interesting that both of our ministers have publicly declared in favour of the boycott. Poor Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour. He is being challenged by his own supporters to resign and seek re-election on the issue of boycott.

LOKMANYA'S STATUE.

A committee of the following gentlemen has been formed to collect funds for the erection of a statue at Nagpur of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak:—Dr. B. S. Moonje Dr. Cholkar, Messrs. M. V. Abhyankar, Samiulla Khan, G. R. Pradhan, W. H. Dhabe, R. N. Padhye, G. V. Deshmukh, B. V. Bally, Govindrao Shahadani, Venkatrao Gujar, Maheshpuri and Shanker Rao Deshmukh It is hoped that the people of the C. P. and Berar will contribute liberally to perpetuate the memory of our late departed leader.

"NUTAN GUJRAT"

A NEW AHMEDABAD WEEKLY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

Mr. C. M. Modi, who had filed a declaration as editor and published of "Maha Gujarat", an Anglo-vernacular weekly has filed another declaration as editor and publisher of "Nutan-Gujrat" as a declaration for publishing "Maha-Gujrat" a daily had previously been filed by Mr. Uratze.—A. P.

NEW GOVT. LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN FIVE PERCENT TREASURY BONDS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The new Government loan will be issued in the form of five per cent. treasury bonds at the fixed price of 101 redeemable in 1933-35. Holders of five per cent. and four per cent. National War Bonds due on 1st September next may convert, and the holders of new bonds may convert into four per cent. consolidated loan.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNED SINE DIE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

The only business transacted by the U.P. Legislative Council to-day was final reading of the Agra Zemindars Association Contribution Bill and no sooner the motion that the bill be passed was adopted than the zemindars members left the House and the Council was adjourned sine die.—A. P.

ACCIDENT TO MR. F. BROCKWAY

FULL DETAILS

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

In a statement to the Free Press of India, Mr. Fenner Broekway explains how the accident occurred.

Mr. Brockway said: The accident occured as the result of an effort on our part to avoid running into a rural pedestrian who crossed the path of the car. We thought that though we had hurt ourselves, we had succeeded in our objective to avoid the villager. It is only an hour after the accident that we learnt to our great distress that a villager had been killed. I tender my grateful thanks to all those who rendered us great assistance. It is a miracle that Mr. George Joseph's son the driver, my sister and I were not killed and that these had not their limbs broken. I have learnt in the hospital that there is no better doctor than an American woman and no better nurse than an Indian woman. I am glad I shall be able to deliver my message. I will have however to give up my intention of attending the Muslim League and other functions as I will have to be in the hospital for at least six weeks.

G. JOSEPH'S STATEMENT.

In a supplementary statement, Mr. George Joseph says: As the car was passing along the road, a villager suddenly crossed the road in front of the car. In trying to avoid him, the steering wheel was broken and the car turned complete somersault and fell over the embankment. Meanwhile, another villager had jumped into the ditch apparently thinking that the car would right itself after the first swerve, but the car caught him as it turned and killed him outright.

Mr. Brockway and party were pinned under the car and did not know of the villager's death until they were rescued. The driver escaped with a shaking while Miss Brockway got a black eye. Money Joseph, son of Mr. George Joseph was cut in the forehead and his left hand was badly gashed. Mr. Brockway fared the worst and in the impact of the fall, fractured his right leg high up. The victims were rescued by the villagers and admitted into the local hospital.

Mr. Brockway has been brought to Madras and admitted to General Hospital.—Free Press.

ADDRESS TO SIR WILLIAM MARRIS

LUCKNOW CITY FATHERS' OPPOSITION

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

A proposal was brought before the Lucknow Municipality for the presentation of an address to His Excellency Sir William Marris, the outgoing Governor but as several members opposed the proposal on the ground that Sir William's administration had not commended itself to the people, the Chairman Rai Bahadur Trilokinath Bhargava who had moved the proposal, withdrew it.

The Municipality, however, agreed to present an address to e incoming Governor, Sir Alexader Muddiman.—Free Press.

PORT MARINER S KE

WORKMEN'S ULTIMATUM

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Port Commissioner's Mariners' strike continues. Men have given an ultimatum to the authorities that if no step is taken by this evening for settlement, men of all sections will join the strike.—ree Press.

DELHI RIOT CASES

POLICE SUB INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate resumed the hearing of the Delhi riot cases to-day when the evidence of six prosecution witnesses was recorded. Diwan Siri Ram Sub-Inspector of Police was the chief witness of the day. In his examination in chief Dewan Siri Ram gave a detailed account of the rioting and stated that a few in mob had sticks. They were shouting loudly. Some Moslems fell on Umrao a shop-keeper and the witness saw blows with sticks raining on him. He managed to snatch a stick from one of the men but the man sneaked a way and got lost in crowd.

Witness noticed several shops in disorder and goods scattered about. He also saw injured Hindus being conveyed to hospitals. He identified Rashad and Samiruddin, the accused but was not positive about the former. Cross examined by defence counsel Siri Ram stated he had received oral instructions to be on watch on 14th morning. Other witnesses examined to-day included Abid Hussein C.I.D. head constable who deposed he was present outside the central jail on 14th morning. The court adjourned till 3rd January. Only 24 out of 150 prosecution witnesses have so far been able to record their evidence.—A. P.

SIR M. CHALMERS DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The death has occurred of Sir MacKenzie Chalmers.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir M. Chalmers whose death is reported was an Indian Civilian and was for some time Law Member of the Viceroy's Council.)

ADVANTAGES OF UNITARY GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

four methods namely, reservation of seats, the single transferable vote, the cumulative vote or the system of list or ticket, is a better and safer method than the crude and disruptive one of separate electorates which is neither helpful to the country in general nor to the minorities in particular.

Nor does it appear to me to be sound that there should be special electorates to represent interests. They are open to all the objections to which separate electorates are open. Such electorates will be inconsistent with sound democratic principles and will detract from the justice and purity of an enlightened state. Vested interests will become a close corporation and will disturb the equilibrium of the body politic; the hardening will result in class war and will injure the special interests themselves. Our experience of the Montagu and the futility of special electorates to represent interests. Landholders, for instance, cannot gain anything by isolation, and on the other hand are certain to lose by it. If they want to influence a legislature they cannot do so directly in the legislature itself but have to influence the electorates which send the majority of the representatives to that legislature. The wiser amongst them have already realised it and therefore seek to represent the general electorates. I was at one time inclined to think that Universities may, perhaps stand on a different footing, and, as the most distinctive civilising agencies, they may require special attention in the bustle and levelling of a modern democracy. But the truth is, that the special provisions relating to Universities are historical survivals and have no justification except in sentiment. And what is it that two or three representatives of the Universities can do? Universities are or must be more or less self-governing bodies and they command or ought to command the general esteem of the community. And education does not require to be specially represented; for it will be the common property of a very considerable number of the representatives of any legislature.

Neither Industry and Commerce nor Labour requires special representation in India anymore than they do in western democracies. No separate provision by way of nomination should or can be made for members of the "depressed classes." They must realise that they are the backbone of the agricultural and industrial democracy in India and that they will have no difficulty whatever, social or otherwise, in being members of the Indian Nation and in having and in exercising an equal right to take part in its affairs. The State can neither treat nor allow to be treated as untouchable any community or person. A fundamental rule to that effect should be adopted. If, however, there be still any difficulty in the matter, it can and must be met by a reservation of seats for members of such communities on the basis of a common electorate. I can only repeat what I have said elsewhere that we must make an end of untouchability apart from any question of Swaraj and whether we ever win it or not. Judged by any test humanitarian, rational or spiritual, patriotic or democratic, we cannot countenance the dogma of untouchability. There is a saying one should not bathe after touching those persons who are standing near a temple or have come for the worship of the deity, even if they happen to be chandalas or outcasts among Vaishnavite schools in Southern India:

Members of the so-called untouchable classes are rapidly becoming indistinguishable from the mass of the population. There are many capable and educated men among them and they are making their mark on all departments of national life. And separate electorates will but emphasise their social, religious and economic difficulties and will impede their advancement It is short-sighted leadership that will insist on special electorates or a system of nominations for them.

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL

BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL GATHERING

The annual gathering of the Chanda Ramji Girls' School, Bombay, proved an enjoyable function, on Friday evening, when past and present students gathered in large numbers.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. VURDHMAN AND CO.)

Bombay, Dec. 22.

AMERICA:

During the course of the past week when values registered a rise of about 1 cent, soon after the publication of the 10th Ginning Report long liquidation and hedge selling depressed prices. The nett change was a rise of 48 points in January contracts at New York.

The Census Ginning Report issued on the 20th instant indicated 1,20,72,000 bales ginned upto 12th instant and dismissed all ideas if any possibility of the crop exceeding Bureau's final verdict. The statistical situation presents considerable underlying strength and now we have reached a stage when week after week, the visible supply of American Cotton will keep on declining steadily. The supply position in the United States of American is anticipated to become very impressively low if consumption and export continue at present rate leaving stocks at the end of the season hardly enough for two months requirements

Cables reaching us indicate steady revival of trade buying on improved demand for manufacturers in the dry goods market. It will be of interest to note that the trade is inclined to buy up their requirements which hey hitherto postponed in expectation of lower prices. There was fair amount of short interest of the trade and as they are now buying rather freely a bulk of cotton will find its way to its final destination, leaving limited supply to protect short interest in summer months.

We see nothing in the situation to depress prices except technical readjustments of the situation and prefer purchases on all dips.

BOMBAY:

The local market displayed a steady tone and prices hardened to Rs. 381/ for M.G. Broach cotton after the receipt of the Ginning figures and since then, the market is quiet on profit taking. To-day M. G. Broach April/May delivery is quoted Rs. 373/.

Arrivals in up-country markets are only moderate and while quotations are keeping firm farmers refuse to sell at concessions. Contract prices in the local market being cheap there is no inducement of hedging. Scattered rains are reported from several cotton growing districts which are said to have done no damage, are bound to flurish plants at the expense of fruiting which in due course will affect the yield.

The speculative element which hampered export business uptill now on account of disparity of our quotations is becoming two sided. The natural outcome will be some reduction of speculative purchases improving the technical situation.

We look for steadier markets and believe purchases done in easier moments will prove profitable in the long run.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst:—

Wheat	20,224	cwts.
Linseed	2,077	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	137	,,
Gingelyseeds	6,044	,,
Groundnuts	23,749	,,
Castorseed	4,791	,,
Rice	3,257	,,
Myrabollams	2,831	,,
Cottonseed	30,469	,,
Mowraseed	510	,,
Gram	1,673	,,
Jowar	696	,,
Maize	293	,,
Barley	616	,,
Bajree	2,166	,,
Coal	2,966	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

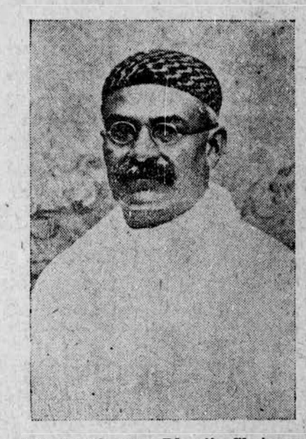
Bombay, Dec. 23.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 50/6, lowest Rs. 50/4; closing Rs. 50/12.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/7/9; closing Rs. 4/7/9.

Cottonseed May delivery opening Rs. 4/10/0; closing 4/10/9.

Groundnut seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56/10; highest Rs. 56/12. lowest Rs. 56/8; closing Rs. 56/9



Seth Purshottam Dhanji, Chairman, Reception Committee, Cutch Conference.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Gulab & Co.

Karachi, Dec. 20.

In the Railway Shares Larkhanas and Upper-sinds continue to find buyers but Sind Lights have been a quiet market. The Upper Sinds have declared a dividend of Rs. 2 per share.

In Electrics not much business is reported owing to shortage of Scrips.

Name of the company	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	140-0-0 c.d.
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0 x.d.
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	186-0-0 c.d.
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	107-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	108-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	125-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	100-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-0-0.
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-0-0.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Feb. £14-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £18-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Value Jan Apl. 27|7 1|2.
Delivery Paid May Aug. 28|5 1|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-3|16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 22.

Silver—Market quietly steady.
Spot ..... 26-7|16
Forward ..... 26-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.. Parcels:—
Shipment Manchester Paid Jan. 48|10 1|2.
Barietta Russo, per 64 lb., Farcels:—
Shipment Paid February 48|8.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 51|6.

Mr. C. S. Deole, Member, Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch, and a prominent social worker, died on Wednesday night.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 2 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.07-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London ...	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.34
T.T. Milan on London	92.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.31

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers 1|8.

ANTI-SEPARATION PROPAGANDA

SIND HINDUS' PROTEST

HYDERABAD (SIND) Dec. 22.

One of the chief questions which will engage the attention of this momentous session of the Indian National Congress is the Muslims' demand of separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and its constitution into a separate province. It will be remembered that at the Sindh Hindu Sammelan held in last April under the presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai at Sukkur, a resolution opposing the separation of Sind has been carried unanimously, and a Committee with Seth Harchandrai Vishindas, M. L. A., as Chairman, had been appointed to carry on anti-Sind Separation propaganda. Now the Hindus of Sind have again raised a strong plea before the Madras session of the Congress against the separation of Sind from the Bombay presidency. The President of All-Sind Hindu Association, Principal Mr. S. C. Shahani, ex. M. L. A., and its Vice-Presidents Seth Harchandrai Vishindas, M. L. A., and Seth Sowhraj Chetmal and its secretary Dr. Advani have sent wires on beahalf of All-Sind Hindu Association, to the President-elect of the Congress Dr. Ansari and many other Congress leaders at Madras including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Choitram to the following effect:—

ANTI-SEPARATION MESSAGE.

"All Sind Hindu Association most strongly opposes the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency on political and economic grounds. The proposed step is economically unsound, as Sind is too poor to bear the charges of independent provincial administration and politically inexpedient in view of the present tension between the Muslims and the Hindus who forms the proportion of 8 to 1. The Association is of opinion that the creation of communal provinces is a grave menace to the healthy growth of national life. It is also unwise and politically dangerous to split the frontier of India into small provinces having a population which have predominatly communal and pan Islamic outlook, and have admittedly developed little national feeling. The Hindus are strongly of view that there should be a further discussion on this topic, as it is contributing to a serious communal situation in Sind. Already the proposal has raised in the Muslim minds exaggearted hopes of communal rank.

Those few Sindhis attending this session of the Congress who are in favour of separation do not represent the voice of Sind."

SIND PANCHAYATS' PROTEST.

Another strong protest against the separation of Sind has been raised by a most powerful body namely the Sind Panchayats which is comprised of various Hindu Panchayats in Sind, it President Mr. Mukhi Jethanand ex. M. L. C. has wired to Dr. Ansari, President-elect of the Congress, Srinivasa Iyengar, Mahatama Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Choitram and many other Coangress leader as follows:

All Panchayets of Sind are strongly against separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency. The proposal is economically untenable and politically and socially unprogressive. Panchayets earnestly request the Congress not to take any decision in the teeth of unanimous opposition of the Panchayats.—Free Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN S. I. RAILWAY

QUESTION SUSPENDED UNTIL RESULT OF ENQUIRY

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Agent of the South Indian Railway wires from Trichinopolya

At a meeting with the representatives of the Union at Trichi to-day at which the position with regard to reductions in connection with the opening of the Golden Rock Shops was explained and discussed. it was agreed by both sides that no action should be taken until the result of the forth coming Government enquiry is announced. —A. P.

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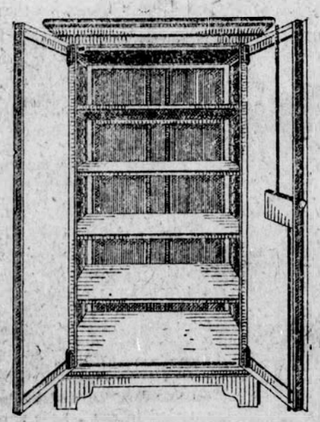

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LABOUR'S ART INTEREST

ACTIVITIES IN ENGLAND

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY INTERVIEWED

"That's true. We published regularly the wood cuts noticed by you. They have been a feature of the weekly. We were, at first, criticised" remarked Mr. Ferner Brockway, Editor of the "New Leader", the well-known weekly journal of the Independent Labour Party, when interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" before his departure for Madras. "We were also, at first, ridiculed for the pictures which are now recognised as an attractive feature of the weekly. Interest amongst our readers is, no doubt, increasing."

Q: "Do you limit the subjects for the artists who offer their pictures for publication?"

No. But, personally, I prefer subjects selected from daily life and surroundings. Abstract themes, as a rule, would not attract continued attention."

Q: "You know, of course, that there are, at present, in America, for instance, great efforts made for the revival of the wood cuts as a form of book and newspaper illustration? How would you compare their pictures with those published by you?"

"I think the pictures, I usually see from America are rather crude. It may be national bias. But I believe that wood cuts are softer."

Q: "Do you know anything about the Peasant Shop, in London which specialised in art-crafts, off Oxford Street? I hear it is closed. It that so?"

"I am not sure. But I think it is closed."

Q: "Are there any Labour organisations working specially for the encouragement and growth of interest in art?"

"Yes. Our "Arts Guild", founded about three years ago, has been working for those aims. A considerable number of our members have taken up work for the drama. I think two of them have succeeded in plays presented at the West-end theatres. Mr. Miles Malleson, the celebrated playwright you know, is one of the directors. And, I may mention the name of Laura Knight, the well-known Artist, as one who belongs to the other names of importance and influence in the art world helping us and willing to help us. The interest in drama is, at present, the most prominent feature of the Guild; but we have not as you will see, neglected painting or the art-crafts."

Q: You know, of couse, that we have a distinct, living, nationalist, art that has been, for ages, our national pride. But do you know that "experts", imported from abroad, continue to oblige us with their unsought and fatal advice?" Mr. Fenner Brockway's smile was significant. The answer was obvious.

SECOND KARNATAK MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE BIJAPUR

A meeting of the leading Muslims of Bijapur was held on Monday the 19th inst at Shaikh Abdur Rahaman's at 7. p. m. to consider the question of holding here the forthcoming "Second Karnatak Muslim Educational Conference." Mr. Shaikh Abdur Rahaman presided.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the conference at Bijapur either in the last week of April or in the first week of May 1928. A Reception Committee was formed with Mr. Divansaheb Janvekar, M. L. C., of Bijapur as Chairman. Mr. Alisaheb N. Ilakal has been elected as the Hon. Secretary.

CUTCH PRAJAKEEVA PARISHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANJAR, Dec. 22.

The Cutch State Railway granted a concession to the Parishad delegates allowing them at single fare the double journey, Certificates of delegateship should be taken from Mr. Kantiprasad Antani, the Secretary of the Parishad, Anjar Attempts are being made for obtaining similar concession from the Cutch Motor Service between Bhuj and Mandvi. There is every probability of getting it in time.

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.

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WELCOME TO LORD HEADLEY

ANJUMAN ISHH-AT ISLAM'S ADDRESS

Under the auspices of Anjuman Isha-at Islam, a Public Meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held in Jumma Mussjid, on the 20th December at 9-30 p.m. to present an address to Haji Farooq, Lord Headley.

In the beginning an Arab gentlemen recited a Ruku from the Holy Quran. Maulvi Abdur Rauf Khan after explaining the aims and objects of the meeting introduced Lord Haji Farooq to the public.

The Moulvi Saheb proposed the names of Moulana Abdul Munam Bakza, the Khatib of Jumma Musjid for the presidentship which was duly seconded by Mr. Usman Adam and agreed to. The Mosque was full with Mussalmans. Those present on the occasion included among others Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Esmail Curtey Moulvi Abdul Qadir Katkhatey, Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai; Ahmed Abedin, Editor "Almuslim; Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ali Mahomed Jalaluddin, Haji Fateh Mahomed Batliwala, Syed Azimuddin Munadi; Syed Nazir Husein Khawaja, Abdul Majid Jakeria Maniar (Zakir). Moulvi Rafiuddin in a a detail speech told the audience how His Lordship accepted Islam and about Liverpool Mosque and the first new Muslim Abdulla Qulim Working mosque. After that Moulvi Mahomed Yakub presented Lord Farooqui Headley Guarati and Marathi translations of the Holy Quaran which was accepted by His Lordship with thanks.

Haji Lord Headley thanked the Mussalmans and the Anjuman-e-Ishate Islam for the address and declared that His Lordship did not belong to the sect of Kadiam and that His Lordship was a Sunni Muslim.

In the end Moulvi Abdur Rauf Khan related the services rendered by Anjuman-e-Isha-at Islam and Mussalmanans. Jadid and after thanking the distinguished personality Lord Headley garlanded him and he also thanked the President of the meeting and Sardar Suleman Quasim Mitha and the Trustees of the Jumma Musjid.

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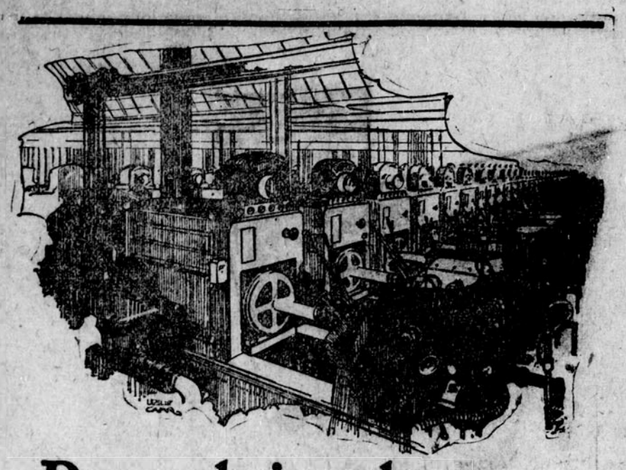
LABOUR PARTY AND COMMONWEALTH BILL

DR. S. A. KHAN'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Asked his views with regard to Major Graham Pole's statement, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M. L. C., stated:—"I repeat the Labour Party is not committed to the Commonwealth of India Bill. I base this statement on the results of my interviews with prominent Labour members of Parliament and Mr. Gillies, Secretary, International Department, Independent Labour Party. The minorities are fundamentally opposed to the Bill, as it would abolish separate electorates altogether, while joint electorates will be abolished after five years. Mahomedans will never be reconciled to this. What the U. P. Mahomedans specially desire is representation in the services, cabinets, education boards and effective representation in the staff of primary schools. There is moreover, the language question, allocation of Government funds, and religious education. These are special needs of the community and unless they are met I fear, there is little chance of a satisfactory solution of our differences. I am aware there is a strong propaganda on foot to stampede Moslems into joining a boycott of the Simon Commission. But, I am perfectly certain these attempts will fail." Dr. Khan suggested a compromise with Hindus failing which, he said, there would be no other alternative for Muslims, but to co-operate with the Commission.

Questioned with regard to the attitude of the Labour Party towards Indian minorities, Dr. Khan, said:—My statement to the effect that the Labour Party has been converted has been misunderstood. What I implied was that the Labour Party is converted to the principle of adequate protection of Indian minorities. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech of November 25, makes this perfectly clear. A very small, but hitherto uninfluential, section headed by Major Graham Pole, has been carrying on actual propaganda against separate electorates for years. Dr. Khan is convinced the Labour Party will now safeguard the interests of minorites.—A. P.



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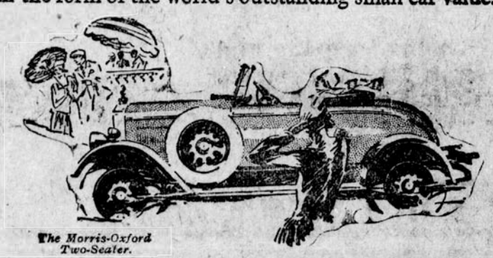

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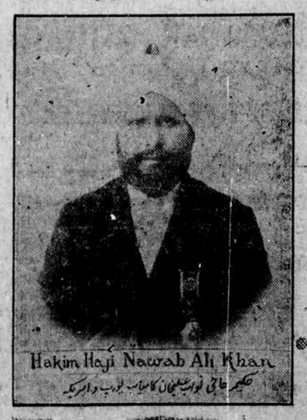

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SHIPPING EXHIBITION IN MADRAS

LAUNCHING OF JALABALA TO BE SCREENED

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The screen version of the launching of the s.s. "Jalabala" by the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, is an attractive feature of the Scindia Hall at the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Madras. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company have, in fact, organized a miniature university course in shipping by sight-method. Besides this arresting film, spacious accommodation has been reserved for the display of attractive models of Scindia steamers and graphic charts illustrating the glories of Indian shipping in the past, the poverty of Indian share in the Indian coastal and overseas trade, the consequent annual economic loss that is suffered by the Indian nation, and the extent to which Indian traders can promote the development of Indian shipping, in coastal water at least. The exhibition has been organized under the expert guidance of Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M.L.A., the author of the Economics of Indian Shipping.

DRAINAGE OF RS. 50 CRORES EVERY YEAR.

It is vividly brought to mind that the total value of the coastal trade alone of India, has been on an average during the five years ending 1925, about 210 crores of rupees and that of this voluminous trade not even 20 per cent. is carried by Indian-owned vessels. According to Mr. Haji, the net annual drain to India is at least Rs. 50 crores due to the dominance of foreign shipping in the coastal trade. Burmah's chief exports to India and Ceylon are rice and timber. The British Indian Steam Navigation Company carry 51 per cent. of Burmah's rice exports, to the credit of the Scindia Company, it should be pointed out that it comes a good second, carrying 31 per cent. of Burmah rice. The passenger traffic between Indian ports is a close preserve of foreign shipping companies; and India's share in ocean trade is also practically zero.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

Within the last 25 years, Indian companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 10 crores have been floated, but with few exceptions, most have gone into liquidation. Mr. Haji attributes their failure to the fact that they were not confined to withstand the strength of foreign competition. To illustrate the increasing concentration of capital in shipping, he points out in another chart that while in 1903, 21 countries participated in the overseas tonnage of India which was only about 6 1|2 million tons in 1924, the tonnage total was over 9 millions, but the participating countries were only 15.

Mr. Haji estimates that for undertaking the entire coastal trade of India providing for the carriage of two million passengers and over 50 lakhs of tonnage, a comparatively modest outlay of ten to fifteen crores would be necessary.

PANCHVATI POST OFFICE

PROTEST AGAINST CLOSURE

The following petition has been addressed by the inhabitants of Panchvati (Nasik) to the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

At the outset it is our bounden duty to express our heart-felt thanks for the promptitude you have shown in opening a Branch Post Office in Panchvati and then turn to the main point of the submission of this humble petition.

That we are much surprised to read the notification pasted in Panchvati Branch Post Office intimating the public of closing of the said Post Office with effect from 1st January, 1928. We know not the reason why. To remove the inconveniences of the Panchvati people this Branch Post Office has been opened from the year 1926 and we are glad to say that ever since the day of its opening it has not given any loss to the Postal Department, but on the contrary it has been proved very successful. Though the case is such we cannot understand as to why orders have been issued to close same from 1st January, 1928. By closing it, we, the inhabitants of Panchvati, shall be put to great inconvenience. Not only we shall be inconvenienced, but the other rich people too who come here and stay especially in Panchvati during the summer and winter. Also much inconvenience will be felt by us during the rainy season. If there will be no Branch Post Office in Panchvati we shall either have to go in the Nasik City or General Post Office, which are at long distances from Panchvati for registration, etc. Besides there are many companies and institutions in Panchvati and they will also be much inconvenienced.

Two years back a Sub-Post Office was opened, but the same was closed for want of sufficient work. While such is not the case with Branch Post Office. The Postmaster, who is in charge of this Post Office, is popular. He persuaded many people to take the advantage of it. He further persuaded the people to open Saving Bank Accounts and sold Cash Certificates.

Taking into consideration all the points already stated above we strongly hope that your honour would be pleased to cancel the order of closing the Panchvati Branch Post Office and kept it for ever, for which act of kindness we, the inhabitants of Panchvati, shall ever remain grateful.

CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Mr. Ravilal M. Shah of Mombasa has addressed the following letter to the President of the Second Session of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parisad, Mandvi:—

Unable myself to be present in the Parisad and take part in the deliberations of it I take this opportunity to place my views before you from such a far land which has got historical connections with Cutch and which is the place for the Greater Cutch. My birth place is Mandvi and am delightful to see that the first opportunity has been taken by Mandvi to invite the Parisad. Recently Mandvi has given lead in many public activities of Cutch and therefore it befits it.

I do not know whether there is any such arrangement that His Highness Maharao Shree or on His Highness' behalf Yuvarajshree is to open the session but I should think that the loyalty of Cutchee people can rightly expect such a response to the popular movement and which would be creditable to the ruler and ruled. I hope I shall not be disappointed in this matter.

Last year I had similarly addressed the first president and being myself enthusiastic in the political cause of our countrymen at home and abroad I cannot help but sympathize and suggest as a humble man who feels equally with any other fellow subjects on the conditions of the Cutch State and the plight of the people.

The Parisad this year should devote its energy on three main items viz., internal consolidation and thorough organization of the Parisad with the adoption of a sound constitution, to make an irresistible demand for the appointment of a qualified and experienced Dewan, who will be able to meet the new situation created in Cutch by the start of the popular movement and vigorously to urge upon His Highness Maharao Shree to appoint a Commission made up of five members, two of whom should be officials and three other non-officials, one of them to be the Chairman, to enquire into the various problems of the State and Administration and suggest reforms thereanent. In this connection the advise given by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Irwin should be sighted which was so opportune on the eve of the Parisad.

The salvation of the Cutchee people from the autocracy lies in supporting a universal campaign against it. This is only possible if the Parisad arranges for the extensive tour of five good workers immediately after the session to rouse the conscience of the people and educate them on political lines.

It is rather a matter of dissatisfaction that there is no responsible journal to focus the grievances of the people and I put it to the Parisad to try for it under its own authority.

I should like to bring to your knowledge a few things which are important to us in Tfrica and which are equally important to you on the other side wherefrom immigration comes to this land.

The Indian population of East Africa is about sixty thousands, including Kenya, Uganda, Tanganvika and Zanzibar. Ninety percent of it are the subjects of Indian States of India and most of them are Kathiawadis, Cutchees and Gujaratis. In all the provinces of East Africa the Indian community enjoys the political right and freedom of speech. The disabilities are also many and chief of them is that we have got no equal rights and that is our struggle in Kenya and East Africa. But you know there are obligations and responsibilities of a citizen upon whom civic and political rights are conferred and education is required to exercise them. Contrary to this the subjects of the Indian States have no such things, except in case of a few. The progress of this country is bound to be on the lines of western civilization and we have to submit to it owing to the stronger influence of the British race. We have got very acute racial tension here and already the White community is dominating the State problems here. Now if this country is not to be lost for the Indian Settlement the circumstances demand the immigration of that type of people who are educated and able to know their position wherever they go. It is the matter of experience that majority of Indians in East Africa lack in certain qualities which are essential for the Indian cases abroad. The outlook of East Africa changes day by day and people who merely come to earn their livelihood are undesirable from the view-point of the ruling class of East Africa. It also weakens the strength of the local Indians.

From Cutch Kanbis and others come to this country and their mode of life is regarded here as offending to the White people and it adds to many difficulties of the Indian community. From this I would urge the reformation in the Indian States and if Indians were to go outside India they ought to be better equipped in every way. Or else the right of colonizing in East Africa will be lost in the near future. The emancipation of the masses at home is the solution of the question of the Swaraj and would bring equal status to Indians abroad and with the British Indian subjects the Indian States' subjects are equally concerned.

I and my other friends here wish success to the Parisad and hope a new era will dawn in Cutch as a result of the activities of the Parisad.—Yours etc.

RAVILAL M. SHAH.

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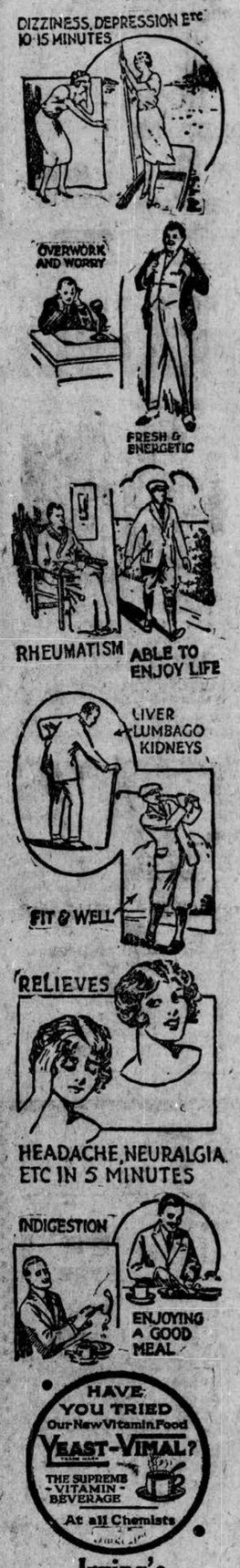

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28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangiteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002— E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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ITS PAST AND PRESENT

DR. TARAPOREWALA'S ILLUMINATING STUDIES

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla, delivered his fifth lecture at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute on Friday the 16th instant. substance of which is given below:—

According to Parsi tradition, there was in Iran at first the Peshdadi dynasty which ruled for many centuries with a period of foreign domination under Zohak. The Kayani dynasty then succeeded to the throne of Iran. Zarathushtra, the Prophet, flourished in the reign of the Kayani King, Vishtaspa. The fact that the names of the Kings Jamshed and Kaus occur also in the vedas, leads to the assumption that these dynasties flourished during an age, contemporaneous with the Veda and so they were pre-historic. The Shahnameh mixes up the later Kayanians with the last Achaemenians. The Persian Zoroastrian tradition preserved in the Pahlavi works makes no mention of the earlier Achaemenians, Kurush and Darius, Xerxes and Artaxerxes. The Shahnameh is entirely silent about the events that succeeded the death of Alexander, about the Kingdoms established by his generals and about the Iranian dynasties in Pontus and Armenia and the great Empire of the Parthians. It is strange that only a few of the monarchs of Pontus, Armenia and of Parthra should have found mention in the epic as a race of gallant knights at the court of the Kayanians. The Epic is however accurate in the history lasting from the establishment of the Sasanian dynasty upto the Arab conquest.

DATE OF ZOROASTER.

The break in the national memory of Iran may be due to the fact of mental and moral ferment of the Iranian world in consequence of the overthrow of this mightiest empire, to the national pride which led to the forgetting of the Greek successors of Alexander and to the narrow minded orthodoxy of the Sasanian priesthood who were the custodians of Zoroastrianism lore and Iranian history.

The date of Zoroaster may be placed many centuries before the establishment of the achaemenian dynasty who were mazda-worshipping Zoroastrians and were very tolerant towards other faiths.

After the conquest of Iran by Alexander and the destruction of the archives at Persipoly the Zoroastrian religion went into temporary obscurity, though the ancient rites and doctrines were preserved by priest-rulers at Persipolis and by the Bactrians Pontus and Armenia too remained true to their old Zoroastrian faith.

The Arsacides who carred out for themselves the Parthian Empire are said to have been an Iranian family, though we have scanty information about their religion. Their early rulers followed a religion which was Zoroastrian in its essence but greatly modified by foreign, mainly Hellenic, influences which grew greater towards the mid-Parthian times. The Magi exercised a great control on the religion and state affairs of the Parthians and they as the descendants of Zara, were the custodians of Zara's teachings. The later Parthian monarchs favoured Judaism and early Christianity.

Valkhash (Vologeses) collected the remnants of the Zoroastrian scriptures and revived the faith in its ancient form, preserved by the Magians and the Athrava princes of Persipolis inspite of the Egyptian, Babylonian and Greek influences. Besides these, Buddhism and Christianity poured in their influence in the Parthian times.

INFLUENCE OF BUDDHA AND CHRIST.

Buddhism also passed beyond the Himalayas into Tibet and, there mingled its own ideas of monasticism, fortification of the flesh, non-resistence to evil and celibacy with the Tibetan idea of a very complex demonology. The overwhelming importance of the Druj-Nasush in the Vendidat is in a very large measure due to Tibetan-Buddhism.

The Christian influence strengthened the tendencies towards monasticism etc. which were engendered by Buddhism. Thus, people took to a life of retirement from all worldly strife and of quiet contemplation rather than of active work in the world. The toleration of early Sasanian rulers helped to foster such tendencies and thus several schools of philosophy arose in Iran, of which those of Mani and Mazdak left behind their mark in history.

The constant shifting of the capital of Iran from Persipolis to Hecatompylus and then to Ctesiphon brought in different foreign influences on religion, which were prevalent at these places.

The Roman Emperor Constantine made Christianity the official religion of his Empire and declared himself to be the protector of all Christians. The Iranians resented this unwarranted interference with the sovereignty of the Great King inasmuch as the Christians looked to the Roman Empire, gloried in its success and were in consequence disloyal to the Iranian Rule, and so they met this dynasty with persecution and wholesale massacres which simply stiffened the Christians in their attitude, and the latter worked their hardest to undermine the very foundations of Zoroastrian domination. Besides the doctrines of Mani and the ultra Bolshevik theories of Mazdak undermind the principles of Zoroastrianism and of social order of Iran and this gradial undermining made the way easy for the complete collapse of the Sasanian monarchies before Islam. On the other hand, the growing intolerance and bigotry in the Zoroastrian priesthood coupled with an endless ceremonial and antidenion ritual led partly to the wholesale conversion to Islam, and partly to migration to India of such as valued their faith more than the land. The latter brought to India the fundamental truths of Zoroastrianism and much of Sasanian ceremonial, and though they were a microscopic minority in the teeming myriads of India, their simple piety and strict orthodoxy saved them from being absorbed in other communities.

ZOROASTRIAN LITERATURE.

Until the advent of the English we have merely marked time Excepting Nairysang's Sanskrit version of our sacred books tinged by Hindu ideas we do not get any great contribution to the Zoroastrian religious literature. In the midst of Hindus the Zoroastrians had taken to Hindu beliefs and customs.

Coming in contact with the western learning, some Parsis began to reform the religion, chiefly the ceremonies and the rituals, which were wrongly supposed by them to be based on Hindu superstition. But the mass of the community was averse to extreme type of reform.

The late Mr. K. R. Cama was the father of Avestan scholarship and he drew the Committee's attention to understanding the faith rather than to accepting it on authority. He himself, though of a deeply religious turn of mind was by training a rationalist.

The late Mr. K. N. Kabraji worked mainly for social reform. His chief claim to remembrance was his work for womankind.

SERVICE OF THEOSOPHY.

The much-maligned theosophists took up the task of reforming the community and leading it aright. They too were carried away by the grand vistas opening before their vision and they went to the other extreme and became lukewarm towards their own faith. The charge levelled against theosophists that they are more Hindus than Zoroastrians has some truth in it. The greatest service theosophy has done has been to show us that the Eternal Truths are not the monopoly of any one religion and they have taught the people to respect the religions of their neighbours. What is needed now is a well-balanced equipoise between the Path of knowledge, the Path of Service, and the Path of Devotion and so the community needs not a group of Avesta scholars and theosophists and social reformers reveling each other, but a group of students who while developing their intellect are also eager for service of the community and at the same time never falter for a moment in their heartfelt devotion to the Great Master, Zarathushtra.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE,

The All India Music Conference begins on the 24th inst and not on the 26th as originally intended and may run on for a week. The Conference and connected performances will take place not only in the Museum Theatre but also in a special Pandal that is being erected within the Congress Nagar (between the Congress Pandal and Exhibition compounds) with a view to provide for larger number of people than what the Museum Theatre can accommodate. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurthy Naidu (the great patron of music from Cocanada) is expected to open the conference. Pandit Vishnu Digamber will preside over deliberations regarding North Indian Music and Mr. C. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar over deliberations regarding South Indian Music.

Many interesting and valuable papers on musical subjects have contributed by eminent scholars and the reading and discussion of the same accompanied by necessary demonstrations will form an interesting item. The performances will be arranged in the most convenient manner possible during these seven days. Except in the opening days of the conference and of the National congress performances will be held in the mornings also. A large number of prominent scholars and musicians will form and expert committee to discuss the various problems concerning our music and its development and to preside over the performances.

Admission to the conference and connected performances will be by means of membership of the Reception committee the fee for which is only Rs. 5/- Those who pay Rs. 15/- will have their seats reserved and donors of Rs. 50/- and above will be provided with special accommodation near the dais.

Entrance to the Musicial Instruments Exhibition will be by means of a nominal fee of Anna four.

The Reception Committee is not arranging for accomodation for all that may attend the music Conference. Accommodation may be arranged within the Congress Nagar only for a limited number of leading musicians and scholars who take part in the conference and connected performances and who may not be able to find accommodation elsewhere.

Tickets for membership of the Reception Committee can be had at the office, No.323 Thambochetty Street at the Mahajana Sabha Hall Mount Road; in the Congress Office, at the Spun Tank, from the 18th Inst. and also from those persons in the various divisions of the city whose names have been already announced.

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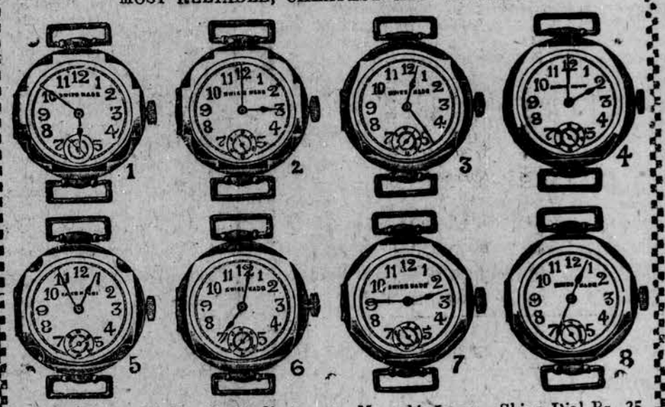

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